The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 5991. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1870. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPE.

Latest About the Results of Recent Engagements in France.

A French Victory Near Orleans; Repulse Before Paris.

Balloon Report of the Recent Sorties from Paris.

Reported Terms to be Exacted in the Surrender of Paris.

The Prussians Prepared to Dispute the Advance of Paladines.

Autun Attacked with Vigor by the Prussians.

Defense by the French and Final Defeat of the Enemy.

WAR IN FRANCE.

Result of Recent Operations—A French Victory Certain Near Orleans, and a French Defeat Before Paris—No Junction of the Army of the Loire with Trochu.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—By sifting the vast number of confused and contradictory war dispatches received up to a late hour this morning the fact is undeniable that the French forces yesterday actually won a victory, as claimed by them, near Orleans. But the Germans certainly repulsed the French attack before Paris. It is not true that the French Army of the Loire effected a junction with TROCHU, though the Prussian lines were repeatedly successfully pierced during the engagement. The bayonet charges of the French were exceedingly brilliant.

FRENCH VICTORY BEFORE PARIS AGAIN CLAIMED.

LILLE, Dec. 2—Evening.—Gen. DUCROT'S sortie from Paris was successful. He is now seeking to effect a junction with Gen. DE PALADINES. The Franc-Tireurs have beaten the Prussians at Trembiay.

Balloon Report of the Sorties—The French Advance Prevented by a Sudden Rise in the River—Terms on which Paris Shall Surrender.

TOURS, Dec. 3.—A balloon from Paris has descended near Le Mans. It left that city on the 1st inst., and brings the following news:

The French troops kept the positions they took in the sorties of the 29th and 30th, and were preparing to vigorously prosecute an offensive movement. Gen. VINOY had a position greatly in advance of Gen. DUCROT. The latter was stopped, owing to a sudden rise in the river brought about by the Prussians breaking away a dam, and not on account of any resistance offered by the Prussians. The Prussians retook Champigney, but the French again took it. The Prussians and not the French, demanded a truce to bury their dead.

WHEN PARIS IS READY TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The London *Telegraph* has received a telegram which pretends to give the terms to be exacted in the surrender of Paris. The summons will allow three days for the surrender. The Regulars and Mobiles are to be made prisoners of war, and the Nationals and Irregulars are to be disarmed and restored to private life. The ports, guns and munitions are to be given up, and the regular garrison will be allowed to march out with the honors of war. If a surrender is refused the siege will proceed. A bombardment will only be employed in extreme need. None of the Prussian siege guns are yet in position. It is said if the King accepts the German Crown he will assume the title "Kaiser von Preussen and Schirmherr von Deutschland."

From Within Paris to the 30th—The Sorties of the 29th.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Advices from Paris to Nov. 30 state that an order has been issued to the Press to the effect that military movements and particulars not sanctioned by the Government officials are not to be published, on pain of suppression. The military authorities have made public the following details of the recent events around the city:

On the 28th, at daybreak, a cannonade was opened from the forts on the south of the city. On the next day Gens. VINOY, BUZENVAL and DESFREAU moved out of the fortifications on a reconnoissance. South of L'Hay and Choisy le Roi they attacked the positions of the Prussians and carried them. The Prussians were also dislodged at Granvilliers. Their loss was severe.

Movements in the North—Abbeville Occupied and Doullens Threatened.

ARDENNES, Dec. 2.—A force of 1,000 Germans occupies Abbeville, in the Department of Somme. A German column is threatening Doullens, near Abbeville, in the same department. [Abbeville is a fortified manufacturing town on the Somme, twelve miles from the English Channel, 49½ miles from Boulogne, on the Boulogne and Amiens Railway and the Somme Canal. Doullens is seventeen miles north of Amiens, on the Authie. It has a citadel, and is also a manufacturing town of some note.]

A Hot Battle Near Bazoches Les Hautes—The French Finally Defeated—Report from the Duke of Mecklenburg.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Duke of MECKLENBURG makes the following report:

Yesterday morning a battle commenced near Bazoches les Hautes. After a hot fight the Fifteenth French Army Corps was defeated and driven back to Artenay, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, thirteen miles from Orleans, and the Sixteenth French Army Corps driven beyond Loigny. Several hundred prisoners and eleven guns were taken. The enemy's loss is considerable. Our loss is unknown, but is much smaller than that of the enemy.

Movements in the South—Preparations to Dispute the Advance of Paladines—French Defeat at Etampes—Prussian Attack on Autun—Successful Defense by the French.

TOURS, Dec. 2.—The Prussians are concentrating at Etampes, thirty miles south of Paris, to dispute the advance of Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALADINES. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has left Pithiviers.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Etampes on the 2d, that 50,000 French formed yesterday, and attacked the force outside Paris. They were resisted by the Twelfth Corps, composed of Saxons and Wurtembergers. The French ultimately retired. The loss on both sides is considerable.

SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE OF AUTUN.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch, dated Autun, the 1st, states the Prussians attacked that city, yesterday, with infantry, cavalry and twelve guns; they were repulsed with heavy loss. The town was bombarded with howitzers. GARIBALDI'S Mobiles fought well. [Autun is in the Department of Saone-et-Loire. It is the capital of the Arondissement, and is on the Arroux. It is 165 miles south-east of Paris.]

TOURS, Dec. 3—P. M.—The Army of the Loire made a successful forward movement today. All the railways in this part of the country have ceased, temporarily, to take passengers, owing to the enormous movements of troops.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkey, Italy, England, Prussia and Austria Reported in Favor of a Conference—The Army of Egypt—The Peace Party in England.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A telegram from Vienna, dated the 1st, states that Turkey, Italy, England, Prussia and Austria accept the proposal of a conference.

CAIRO, Dec. 2.—The army furloughs have all been withdrawn, so that in case of difficulties arising from the Eastern question, the army can be placed at the disposal of the Sultan.

LONDON, Dec. 3—P. M.—At Birmingham last evening a large meeting was addressed by Messrs. THAROLD, Vicar of St. Pancras, ROGERS, JACOB, BRIGHT and others. Resolutions in favor of a Peace Congress were unanimously adopted.

PESTH, Dec. 2.—Baron VON BEUST, Count ANDRASSY, and Ex-Secretary of War KUHN met the Sub commitee of the Hungarian Delegation yesterday. They stated that the political question was serious, but the military situation was good. There was no great anxiety in the Empire, as a peaceful solution was probably.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Thomas Hughes on American Affairs—Marriage of Minister Motley's Daughter—President of the Italian Senate.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—THOMAS HUGHES, member of Parliament for Frome, Somersetshire, in addressing his constituents last evening, referred to the recent capture of an American fishing vessel by a British gun-boat. He deplored this as adding a fresh difficulty to the *Alabama* imbroglio. He cited his late American experience, and described the sentiments of the Americans on these questions. He concluded by expressing the hope that both the *Alabama* and the fishing questions would soon be settled amicably....A marriage arrangement has been concluded between ALGERNON SHERIDAN, third son of R. BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, of Hampton Court, and Miss MOTLEY, the daughter of the American Minister.

FLORENCE, Dec. 2.—Signor TORRIANO has been appointed President of the Italian Senate.

Decrease of Cotton Culture in India.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Dispatches from Bombay to the Cotton-growing Association in this city, mention a serious decrease in the number of acres under cultivation this year.

TOPICS OF WAR.

The Anticipated Eastern Difficulty—England's Position—The Armistice Failure—Personal Gossip—Scenes at Versailles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

You will not have been disappointed at the action of Russia. A treaty forced upon a nation when it is taken at a disadvantage and beaten is repudiated when it gets strong. If France, under the pressure of her great misfortunes, should be compelled to cede Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, M. BISMARCK has frankly declared that he does not expect her to keep such a treaty. She will break it, he believes, the moment she feels herself able to do so. The law does not hold even a private individual bound to pay notes or bonds given under compulsion or duress. So Italy repudiated her engagements to France in regard to Rome the moment she saw France helpless. Russia is doing the same with the Treaty of Paris respecting the Black Sea and the Crimea. Russia will rebuild Sevastopol and fill the Black Sea with her iron-clads.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

England can do nothing. The *Times* admits it. The secret understanding between Prussia and Russia is a secret no longer. The Crown Princes of Prussia and Saxony are made Russian Field Marshals. They will represent her in the next European Congress. At the beginning of the present war Austria put her army upon a war footing, and was ready, and I have no doubt had promised to take the part of France, and would have done so, and carried with her Southern Germany, only she was warned that at the first movement she would be crushed and dismembered by Russia. What can England do to prevent now what she fought against in 1856—what Western Europe fought against under the leadership of France? There is nothing but to restore the same combination. To resist Russia in the East and save India, without which England cannot remain a great Power, she must join with France, and they must have the aid of Spain, Italy, Sweden and Denmark. They must drive back Prussia, give independence to Southern Germany, release Austria, keep free the mouths of the Danube and save Constantinople. England sees, too late perhaps, what it is to stand coldly by and see her most powerful ally ruined. The united fleets of England and France were able to control the politics of Europe. When France is conquered, her fleets as well as her fortresses will belong to Germany, and will do the work of Russia in payment for present services. The Germrn papers are even now threatening to take the British possession of Heligoland, which, they say, was stolen from them. It was really ceded to England by Denmark, but that is all the same to the Germans. When they annex the remainder of Denmark, all she ever possessed, even the Danish conquests in England, as well as the Saxon, will naturally and ethnologically belong to them. It is to be observed that the isolation of France in this war, and her consequent defeat and humiliation, have been owing to the fact that she was the ally of England in the Crimea. This set Russia against her, and Russia paralized Austria. The war against France, therefore, is a blow at England, and English statesmen and diplomatists are just beginning to see it. Mr. ODO RUSSELL is now at Versailles on a diplomatic mission.

THE ARMISTICE FAILURE.

Count BISMARCK has given his side of the armistice negotiations, and expressed his astonishment that Paris should hesitate to consent to quietly starve herself, and have her hands tied into the bargain. The *Times* looks upon the circular as intended to influence the coming elections in Germany. No false generosity, we are told by the German papers, is to prevent the bombardment of Paris; and as I write that of Thionville is in progress, and the city in flames. (You may remember how I was arrested one day by a handsome but too zealous Mobile and taken to the citadel of Thionville, where I had a pleasant interview with the commandant; it was on the evening of the same day that Gen. COFFINIERS, after not so agreeable an interview, had me considerately put outside the gates of Metz.) But the bombardment of Paris does not begin, and we are told that there is some doubt about the German artillery being equal to the work, and that as Paris will be starving in three weeks, it is useless to waste powder. I have no belief in this speedy starvation. It may be true, as the pessimist *Daily News* correspondent relates, that cats and dogs are already sold for human food. He says he has eaten cat, and likes it. It may be that people pay twelve francs a pound for very bad butter, and that the yak at the Jardin des Plantes has just been cut up at thirty francs a pound, and that Paris, this week, is to eat up all the monkeys. It is not what gourmands may pay for luxuries, but whether Paris has bread and wine, the real necessaries of life to the great majority of Frenchmen. I believe that Paris has the staff of life for months to come, and that the result of a bombardment is very doubtful. The French have as much artillery as the Germans; some of it is as heavy; and they have as good artillerists. The report that Count VON MOLTKE has ordered his house in Berlin to be ready in a month may be either "bluff" or "buncombe"—may be intended for home or foreign influence.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

We like to have news of our personal friends and acquaintances. Lord ADARE, whose illness while he was in America prevented him from seeing much of American society, is at Versailles, as correspondent for a London penny paper, and another correspondent says of him.

"He is a good fellow, who fights a little shy of some of his big brethren of the Press, those who are so very intimate with Foreign Sovereigns, but for the rest appears to carry himself neither above nor below his profession."

Mr. O'SULLIVAN, Ex-Minister to Lisbon, is also at Versailles, "chaffing the garçon" of the restaurant where so many notabilities are daily assembled. GARIBALDI, according to the *Daily News* correspondent attached to his staff, is doing no good and much harm, and is likely to come to grief, for the Germans threaten to hang him and all his foreign Francs-Tireurs as soon as they catch them. The *News* writer says:

"In any case our prospects are anything but brilliant, and if any fighting does take place, I fully partake of the opinion expressed by RICCIOTTI, who firmly believes that we shall all be killed. It would be almost impossible to conceive an army worse dressed, armed and organized than ours. Nearly the whole of our guns are flint-lock muskets dating from 1813, transformed to the percussion-cap system, and I feel certain that if ever we were to face the Prussians, a most horrible butchery would be the result."

And our own special hero and Presidential candidate, "GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, member of the League of the South and soldier of the French Republic" seems to have found some warm water at Marseilles. A recent proclamation informs us that "the National Guard passed under his windows some days ago, shouting, 'A bas le drapeau Americain!' To this the valiant TRAIN responded by exclaiming 'Vive la République! Vive la France!' Five officers aimed at him with their rifles. He replied 'by covering his breast with the French and American flags, and defying them to fire!' Upon this, 'the miserable cowards' fell back into the ranks, still crying, however, 'A bas l'Amérique!' When they returned some time afterward, he presented himself before them with a revolver in his hand, warning them that the first man who should dare to touch the American flag he would shoot. 'The wretch should die like a dog!' The effect of this awful announcement we are not told, but it may of course be imagined. Mr. TRAIN is enduring agonies that he should have met with such base ingratitude. 'I have already proved,' he says, 'that I am prepared to die for France, but to be killed by assassins is pitiable.' 'Citizens,' he cries, in holy indignation, 'shall I remain in France and die with you for the Republic? Yes or no!'"

France has not yet responded, but it may be hoped that she is not blind to her own interests. TRAIN'S French speeches and proclamations are, if possible, more declamatory and exclamatory than those he has been accustomed to make in English.

SCENES AT VERSAILLES.

To come back to Versailles—one of the observers there says the inhabitants furnish their requisitions in the most amiable manner. There is "everywhere the same cheerful acceptance of the inevitable, the same outward appearance of friendly relations. URSELL says the French make the best conquered people in the world, they are in the main so sensible and polite." The other day at Versailles the Prince Royal of Prussia distributed decorations to his soldiers at the gates of the Trianon. Some German officers were talking about it and one said: "It is quite right, for really we are still fighting LOUIS XIV." Mr. AUSTIN says:

"I repeated this on the ground yesterday, when a sprightly American lady, very warm in her sympathies, took me up sharply, and said with peculiar native wit, 'Then I wish they would go where he is, and fight it out there.'"

The Anglo-American Ambulance, of whose good work at Sedan I have somewhat informed you, has been down at Orleans with Gen. VON DER TANN, where the Bavarians treated them much better than the North Germans did at Versailles. Dr. PRATT was up to Versailles last week for stores, and said the Bavarians were perfectly confident as to their position at Orleans, and very skeptical as to the existence of any Army of the Loire. It was not long before they more than heard of it, and were obliged to abandon Orleans, while the Anglo-American Ambulance had its hands full.

MONADNOCK.

Americans Abroad.

The following is the list of Americans registered at the London office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 449 Strand, Charing Cross, for the week ending Nov. 18, 1870:

New-York.—Marshall M. Harris, George A. Fellows, E. A. Quintard, Frank M. Harvey, Sheldon Searitt, George F. Munn, John Munn, F. J. Rabbeth, John P. Howard, John J. Ryan, Andrew Carter, E. D. C. Mackay, Kessler Smith, Austin Baldwin, A. C. Downing and family, George B. Field, Mrs. Rankle, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Gideon J. Tucker, Paul F. C. Tucker, Eastborn Hastings and family, N. L. M'Cready and family, W. N. Vesey, Mrs. M. B. Grinnell, W. W. Robbins and wife, William R. Garrison, L. D. Jones and wife, Miss Manning, Mrs. A. A. Manning, Miss Green, Dr. G. C. De Marine, Mrs. Miltenberger, Miss Robb, Frank W. Eldredge, F. W. Lockwood and party, Mrs. R. W. Burke and daughter, Miss Proctor, E. Whittelsey and wife, E. Whittelsey, Jr., B. Beer, W. H. Wyatt and family, Francis Goodridge, C. H. Harbeck and wife, Charles T. Harbeck, Miss E. S. Harbeck, George S. Partridge, Jr., Harry A. Stone, Jotham Port, A. G. Lathrop, Mrs. W. H. Milburn, F. H. Milburn, Col. Gourand, Arthur de Wint, F. J. Ratbeth.

Boston.—E. Williams and wife, Miss M. B. Bryant, H. M. Bearce, J. L. Libby, J. W. Clark, E. K. Harris, Miss C. A. Pope, Miss E. F. Pope, B. F. Atkins and wife, Lucy F. Brigham, Mrs. R. C. M. Bowles, Miss F. E. Bowles, Master J. B. Bowles, Master F. Bowles, Mrs. Brewster and son, Mrs. B. R. Keith, Miss Keith, F. L. Higginson, C. Boyden, T. P. Rich and wife, Miss S. B. Rogers, Mrs. Dr. S. F. Cowes, H. H. Homer, N. P. Stratton, Miss M. E. Herman, Miss Whitney, Miss A. F. Manning, E. A. Brigham, S. B. Morse, Mrs. J. M. Bradbury, Albert Thompson and family.

Paris.—J. Sevier, J. Fairbank, E. Frignet, J. W. Cram, G. L. Whittaker, T. S. Harry, J. Kremer, J. H. McClellen, P. D. Orvis and wife, C. Brelas, Dr. T. W. Evans, Dr. S. S. Hornor, C. M. Eustis, Capt. E. V. N. Hitchcock, J. J. Newcomb, Jr., Henry Bacon and wife, formerly of Boston; H. Helmick and wife, C. S. McClellen, W. M. Brown, Mrs. Dr. M. Sims and daughters, Dr. T. T. Pratt and wife, W. H. Fuller, J. Serier, George Smith.

Philadelphia.—Joseph F. Tobias, Miss Katie Tobias, A. C. Hazeltine, R. A. Edwards, Miss Rebecca Smith, Miss C. A. Sharpe, Nillson Brown, N. M. Furnald, J. M. Fisher, Miss M. A. Lockwood, Miss J. H. Lockwood, J. R. D. Shepard, Charles A. Galloney.

Cleveland.—R. C. Parsons.

Rouen.—Count C. E. de Lousa.

Buffalo, N. Y.—W. T. Archibald, Dr. Cary, wife and son.

Portland, Me.—Josiah Peirce.

St. Louis.—George P. Whitelaw, Col. George Knapp, Thomas H. Swope, C. S. Greeley, C. B. Greeley, G. P. Plout and wife, Mrs. A. Douthill.

Frankfort.—W. W. Murphy.

San Francisco.—Frank B. Austin, J. F. Finn and wife.

Michigan.—Hiram Collier.

Chicago.—Robert L. Fabian, Edmond Carrey, W. R. Chatfield, J. M. Clark, Robert McMurray.

Louisiana.—R. R. Beoseley, M. D.

Colorado.—Gov. Wm. Gilpin.

Cambridge, Mass.—Frank B. Morse.

Providence, R. I.—W. H. Reynolds.

Pittsburg, Penn.—J. B. Laughlin and wife, Miss E. C. Bissell, Miss E. Laughlin, Charles C. Burke.

Washington, D. C.—Roswell Riggs, Mr. Page, Gen. F. A. Starring.

Barbadoes.—Joseph Frost.

New-Haven, Conn.—F. Wayland and wife, William E. Sandford and family.

Keokuk, Iowa.—C. A. Kellogg.

Florida.—M. J. Littlefield.

Hulsdale, Mich.—Hiram Collier.

Brussels.—A. H. Cheetham.

Oregon.—J. B. Wordsworth.

Georgia.—T. B. Gresham and wife.

Maine.—J. E. Sherwin.

North Carolina.—George W. Kidder.

Mayence.—A. Meyer.

U. S. A.—Arthur de Wint.

California.—Frederick Lewis, W. J. Emerson.

New-Britain, Conn.—A. W. North and wife.

Cincinnati.—Virgil Gilmore, Dr. J. T. Webb, Mrs. S. B. Carlisle, the Misses Carlisle, J. J. Emery, W. Hooper, Edwin Swift, Mrs. Dr. O. D. Norton.

Harrisburg, Penn.—Major T. Morris Chester.

Homburg.—Dr. Lewis.

Leicester, Mass.—Mrs. S. May.

Montreal.—Miss Frothingham, Miss J. E. Hill.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A. Lawrence, G. H. Lawrence.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Robert Coster.

WASHINGTON.

Result of the Election in Texas—Preparing for the Session of Congress—Grand Celebration of the Pennsylvania-Avenue Pavement—Treasury Statement of the Past Week—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A telegram from Texas to Representative W. T. CLARK today, indicates the complete success of the Republicans in the recent elections to fill three vacancies in the State Senate, and several in the House. The only district not heard from is believed to have been carried by the Republicans, but whether it has or not, the State Senate continues to be controlled by that party. Gen. CLARK also regards the election as an indorsement of the administration of Gov. DAVIS by the people of the State.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S REPORT.

Secretary Boutwell's report will not be in type until Monday morning. He is engaged upon it at the Treasury to-night, and there will be no possible chance for any enterprising party to pilfer it before it is ready to go to Congress. It is not believed that it is a very startling document this year.

ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN.

Enough members arrived here today to ensure a quorum in both Houses on Monday. A large number called at the White House, but the President being out most of the day, but few were received.

VISIT FROM EX-SECRETARY BORIE.

Ex-Secretary BORIE, of the navy, arrived here this morning on a visit to the President. The latter spent several hours with him in calling at the various Departments. Mr. BORIE is a guest at the White House.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The muddy ditch called a canal, which has for years exhaled almost as many stenches as COLERIDGE counted in Cologne, is at last being improved. Two dredging-machines have been put to work by the contractors, and two more are soon to be employed. The channel of the Potomac to Georgetown is also being dredged, but the proper improvement in this respect is the building of a dike to change the channel from the south to the north side of the river, where it can be kept clear at slight expense, beside being more convenient to commerce. The attention of Congress may be called to this subject.

CELEBRATING A PAVEMENT.

A committee of citizens charged with preparing a plan for celebrating the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue with wooden pavement, has reported. It proposes to have the celebration on WASHINGTON'S birthday and the day preceding. The first day of the carnival is to begin with a procession to march from the Treasury building to the Capitol and return. In the afternoon a display of fast driving is provided for, and the evening is to be devoted to a carnival procession and grotesque exhibition, the avenue being lighted with calcium lights. The second day the avenue will be thrown open to fast driving from 10 o'clock till 4, when a monster carnival procession will march from Fifteenth-street to the Capitol and return. In the evening there will be a grand illumination and a grand fancy dress and mask ball and supper. The Committee recommend that in order to bring the City of Washington prominently before the country and to promote acquaintance and good feeling between the citizens and the people of the United States, that invitations be extended through the city authorities to the City Councils of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Omaha, San Francisco, New-Orleans, Charleston, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, and that the officers and representatives of such others as will participate be invited to share the hospitalities of the people of Washington during the celebration.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following statement covers transactions of the past week:

Receipts of fractional currency	$813,500
Shipments of notes	2,412,688
Shipments of fractional currency	719,017
Held in trust by the Treasurer as security for National Bank circulation	345,767,650
Held for deposits of public moneys	15,834,500
Mutilated notes burned	499,245
Total amount burned to date	33,245,483
Bank currency (issued for bills) destroyed	452,130
Total amount issued therefor	32,103,495
Balance due for mutilated notes	1,141,988
Circulation outstanding	303,716,494
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed	815,245
Internal Revenue receipts today	865,590
Grand total	$75,680,904

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN LOUISIANA.

Gov. WARMOTH while here received a telegram from Capt. MYERS, commandant at the post of Baton Rouge, that an attempt had been made to assassinate Lieut. BANDY, who testified against the Baton Rouge rioters at New-Orleans.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed C. E. TALBOTT Postmaster at Williamsburg, Va., and J. G. BIDOMAN at Canton, Ill.

ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN.

A large number of Congressmen are already in this city, including some from the most distant portions of the country. Many will arrive tomorrow and Monday morning. From present indications there will be only a few vacant seats in both Houses on Monday.

THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The two branches will meet at noon, when, after the usual preliminaries, a joint Committee will be appointed to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of the two branches is present and ready to receive any communication he may have to make. The time occupied in those proceedings, and that in the journey with the Message to the Capitol, may be at least one hour; so, it is probable that, considering all things, copies of the Message will not be in the hands of the public before 2 o'clock, if so early.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The reports of the heads of the Departments and of the chiefs of the Bureaus will accompany the Message. Some of these have already been published without official sanction, but the reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy are supposed to be still in the hands of their authors, who have taken means to preserve them from premature publication. Copies of the reports of the Secretaries of the Navy, War and of the Controller of the Currency are promised for the Press in advance of their delivery, but under pledges not to be published before the sending of the President's Message to Congress. This last document will be transmitted by the telegraph to all points, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will reach the distant public through the same medium.

NEWS FROM THE INDIANS.

A dispatch received at the Indian Office on the 3d inst., from Superintendent VIALL, dated Helena, Montana, on the 2d inst., states that he had just returned from the Crow agency, where he had distributed the annuity of goods to 117 lodges. The Indians were well satisfied, and all well disposed and anxious to act in good faith. The rest of the Indians would arrive in about three weeks. All the chiefs were present but two, who were represented by messengers.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

M. TREILHARD, the new French Minister, has received his credentials. His reception by the President will take place early next week. M. BERTHEMY leaves on Monday for the North, and thence for Europe.

PERSONAL.

Secretary DELANO left here to-night for New-Orleans on account of the illness of his daughter in that city. He expects to return on Monday evening.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Fatal Accident on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

The Hidden Treasures of the Pacific Railroad Robbers.

Their Lawyers Caught Digging for a Share of the Plunder.

Distinguished North Carolinians Caning Each Other in the Street.

A Wedding Present for the Marchioness of Lorne from the Campbells.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision of Freight Trains on the Grand Trunk Line in Canada—Three Persons Killed and Several Injured.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 3.—Two freight trains collided on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Brighton Station, early this morning. Three persons were killed outright and several injured. No names have been received. The trains were badly wrecked.

SHARING THE SPOILS.

The Counsel of the Pacific Railroad Robbers Caught Digging up the Plunder—They are Clapped in Jail.

SALT LAKE, Utah Territory, Dec. 3.—A few days since T. F. TRACY, the agent for WELLS FARGO & Co., in this city, received a dispatch from Elko, Nevada, stating that two lawyers named BONNEFIELD and RAND, of Elko, said to be employed as counsel for DAN TAYLOR, one of the Central Pacific Railroad express car-robbers, had, after a consultation with TAYLOR, suddenly gone eastward. Mr. TRACY put the matter into the hands of the Police here, and as soon as BONNEFIELD and RAND arrived on the train they were tracked by detectives and followed west from this city to a place near where TAYLOR was captured, and arrested in the act of digging up the stolen treasure. The detectives took from the lawyers forty-five ounces of gold dust and $2,000 in greenbacks, and digging further they recovered $300 in gold coin. BONNEFIELD and RAND are now in jail here. They say that TAYLOR told them where the treasure was hidden in order to induce them to act as his counsel.

FIRES.

Extensive Iron Works Burned Near Philadelphia—Destruction of Manufacturing Property at St. John, N. B.—Losses Elsewhere.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The Girard Tube Iron Works, on Filbert-street, near Schuylkill, were burned last night. The loss is $175,000, and insurance $100,000. The upper stories were occupied by THOMAS BEARDWOOD, S. W. WELSH & SON and LAWLOR & BROTHERS. Three hundred and fifty workmen are deprived of employment by the disaster.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 3.—A fire, last night, destroyed FAIRBANKS & HAWES' planing and saw mills, MURPHY'S brush factory, BURNHAM'S furniture manufactory, BYERS' turning shop and HARRIS' foundry, involving a total loss of over $50,000, upon which there is but small insurance.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The shoe manufactories of ALDEN LELAND and PETER R. JOHNSON, in Holliston, were burned today. LELAND'S loss is $10,000, fully insured, and JOHNSON'S loss is $3,000, insured for $2,400.

THE SOUTH.

Temperance Convention at Raleigh, N. C.—Democratic Schemes in the North Carolina Legislature—Distinguished Citizens Caning Each Other in the Street—Close of the Metairie Races.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 3.—After a harmonious session of two days, the State Temperance Convention adjourned today, to meet at Franklinton, N. C., in December, 1871. The attendance was very good. THEODORE RAMSEY, of Raleigh, was chosen President for the next twelve months..... The Democrats of the General Assembly are caucussing nightly upon the subjects of impeaching Gov. HOLDEN and calling a restrictive constitutional Convention....Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, the editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, and ex-United States Senator F. L. CLINGMAN had a personal encounter on the streets this morning, during which canes were freely used. Mr. CLINGMAN was very badly injured, having received three or four severe blows on the head. Mr. TURNER received one very severe blow. Mr. CLINGMAN made the assault. The difficulty originated in the publication in the *Sentinel* of some strictures upon Mr. CLINGMAN.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 3.—There is at present no change in the status. Both Houses of the Legislature meet on Monday, when some development is look for.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—The Metairie races closed today, with a good attendance. The dash of one mile, over four hurdles, was won by *Beacon*, beating *Tangle Foot* and *Wild Cat*. Time—1:53¾. The race of four-mile heats was won by *Donovan*, beating *Sue Dougherty* and *Chalmette*. Time of the last heat, 7:45½.

THE WEST.

Public Lands in Wyoming—Indictment of Defaulting Officials—New Railroad.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Dec. 3.—The first lot of township plots ever made for Wyoming were, yesterday, transmitted to the General Land Office by Dr. SILAS REED, the Surveyor-General. They are for the lately-surveyed lands along the Northern Pacific Railroad around this city, where twelve townships are now divided up, and ready for pre-emption by settlers. Twelve townships more are also divided along the railroad around Wyoming and Laramie Cities, in the Laramie Plains, and the plots will shortly be ready for Washington. The great Iron Mountain will soon be reached by the public surveys, which the Surveyor-General is pushing forward as rapidly as possible in that direction.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 3.—The Grand Jury here yesterday found seven indictments against JOHN SPEER, the defaulting Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue in this State, and five against each of his deputies, BARRICKLAND and VAN HORN.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Dayton will be the Southern terminus of the Hillwater Valley Railroad.

Western Ports of Entry—A Petition for the Removal of Restrictions—Heavy Suit Against the City of Chicago—Alleged Unlawful Issue of $5,000,000 of Bonds.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—It is very generally known that the recent act of Congress making Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other interior cities, "independent port of entry," has been practically nullified by the stringent regulations issued by the Treasury Department. In consequence thereof a large number of importers, merchants and business men generally, are joined in a memorial to Congress, asking the passage of an act whereby the unnecessary restrictions contained in the Treasury regulations may be removed, and the plain object of the original law may be carried out. A committee of importers and merchants will go to Washington for the purpose of having the evil complained of removed....A suit has been filed in the Court of Chancery by ROLLIN WHEELER against the City of Chicago, to declare $5,000,000 worth of bonds issued by the Controller between the date of the adoption of the new State Constitution and the time of its taking effect, null and void, and also the bonds previously issued for deepening the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The bonds thus issued and sold are water-loan bonds, sewerage bonds, river improvement bonds, school bonds, and La Salle Street Tunnel bonds. The bill says the bonds were issued to evade the new Constitution, and for the purpose of accumulating a large fund in the City Treasury, to be used for unlawful and improper purposes.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A New Journalistic Enterprise—Death of a Pioneer—A Murderer Convicted—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been raised to establish a first-class Democratic paper in San Francisco. The Company offered $100,0000 for an old-established city daily, in order to get into the telegraph combination....F. B. DE LA CASA SECA, a California pioneer, and son of an exiled Spanish nobleman, born in Massachusetts, and long connected with the Post-office here, died of consumpton today....WM. DONNOVAN was today convicted of the murder of GEO. WINCHELL, at Martinez, Contra Costa County....Stocks active: Hidden Treasure, $9; Golden Chariot, $77; Meadow Valley, $24; Crown Point, $10 25; Kentucky, $37 50; Sierra Nevada, $19; Ophir, $5 50; Yellow Jacket, $35 25; Overman, $6; Eureka Consolidated, $16; Savage, $40 50; Chollar, $70; Gould & Curry, $77; Consolidated Virginia, $6; Ophir, $4 37½; Belcher, $4; Hale & Norcross, $104.

Extradition Case in Baltimore—An Embezzling Prussian Burgomaster to be Sent Home.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—On Wednesday last, LOUIS DIEBLE, late Burgomaster of the town of Kattewitz, in Prusia, had a hearing before United States Commissioner ROGERS, in this City, on a charge of being a fugitive from justice for embezzling public money of that town—about $15,000—and escaping to the United States. The result of the examination of DIEBLE was his being remanded to jail, subject to the order of the Prussian Consul at Baltimore, under the Extradition treaty with Prussia. DIEBLE subsequently sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Scott, of the Baltimore City Court, returnable today, on the hearing of which the writ was discharged and the petition dismissed. DIEBLE will now be handed over to the Prussian authorities. He confessed the embezzlement at the hearing before the Commissioner.

A Wedding Gift for the Royal Maiden All for Lorne—The Campbells a Coming.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 3.—The papers this morning contain an advertisement inviting all the members of the Great Clan Campbell in the country to unite with their fellow-clansmen in Scotland for the purpose of presenting a wedding gift to Her Royal Highness Princess LOUISA, on the occasion of her marriage with Marquis of LORNE. The CAMPBELLS in all parts of the Empire are invited to contribute to this wedding gift, which will doubtless be an heirloom in the great Chief's family for ages to come.

THE STATUE OF MORSE.

An Ornament to the Central Park—The First Telegram—An Interesting Bit of History.

The statue of Prof. SAMUEL B. F. MORSE, the venerable founder of the telegraph system, which is to be erected at Central Park, is now ready for casting. It is to be prepared from a fund contributed by the telegraph operators of this country and Canada. The statue is seven feet high, and is at once a striking likeness and highly-finished work of art. The figure is standing, dressed in an ordinary frock coat, with a large fur-collared cloak hanging loosely over the right shoulder, and drooping down the back. The left hand is resting on a telegraphic instrument from which a strip of paper is issuing, the other end being held in the right hand. The sculptor is Mr. B. M. PICKETT. The head and face are strikingly like the original, although the statue appears to be that of a person some few years younger than Prof. MORSE. The casting will be done in bronze, and the statue, when completed, will be erected on a plain granite pedestal, seven feet high, in some prominent spot in Central Park.

The strip of paper which droops in front of the figure will contain the words of the first message sent over a public wire, "What hath God wrought," in connection with which are some interesting circumstances showing the labors and disappointments of Prof. MORSE in establishing the telegraph. In 1843 Prof. MORSE was watching anxiously for the passage of his bill through the Senate. The last day of the session arrived and it had not been reached. Late at night he was told there were so many bills to pass that several of them would have to go over with unfinished business, his own among the rest. Disappointed at the news the Professor went home. The next morning, having got everything ready to leave for New-York, he was proceeding to breakfast, when he was informed that a lady was waiting to see him. On entering the room, he found Miss ANNIE ELLSWORTH, of Hartford, who, in a cordial manner, congratulated him. "On what?" asked the Professor. "On the passage of your bill," she rejoined.

"You are mistaken," said he, "I was told last night it could not be reached this session, and I was just about returning to New-York, quite disappointed."

Miss ELLSWORTH then assured him the bill had passed after he had left the gallery, for which information he promised her she should dictate the first message over the lines when they were completed. In May, 1844, the line from Washington to Baltimore was ready for working, and remembering his promise, Prof. MORSE sent to Miss ELLSWORTH for the first message to be dispatched. She at once sent the words which are now to form one of the features of the statue: "What hath God wrought." The original of the message as it arrived at Baltimore was claimed by Mr., afterward Gov. SEYMOUR, and lodged in the archives of the Athenæum of Hartford, of which city Miss ELLSWORTH was then a resident. The statue will cost $10,500.

The Railroad Fight—All Quiet at Bergen Tunnel—An Injunction Issued Against One of the Roads.

There was very little excitement at the Bergen Tunnel, yesterday. It was reported, on good authority, that the Erie Railway employes had torn up the "frog" which was the cause of all the trouble, in violation of the emphatic promise of one of its chief officers to Gov. RANDOLPH, that it should not be disturbed. The alleged disregard of the stipulation caused the managers of the Erie Company to be the objects of lively indignation.

The reports which were published in one or two contemporaries, yesterday, in regard to an attempt to arrest FISK by a United States Deputy Marshal are represented as pure fabrications. It is said that no such attempt was made. Yesterday, Chief-Justice BEASLEY granted the Erie Railroad Company an injunction against the Morris and Essex and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, ordering the latter to refrain from all further attempts to make a crossing or other connection between the rails of the Boonton Branch Railroad and the rails of the Morris and Essex Company and those of the Erie Railroad at or near the western terminus of the Bergen Tunnel or elsewhere. The Morris and Essex Company was also ordered to appear before the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey on Monday the 12th inst. and show cause why they had taken their recent action without waiting as they had agreed to do for the decision pending in the Courts, and also to show cause why an injunction should not be enforced against them, restraining them from any future attempt, similar to that made by them in Bergen Tunnel.

THE WESTCHESTER BOULEVARDS.

The Work on the New Roadway Nearly Completed—Review of the Advantages of these Means of Communication.

But a few months ago, the State Legislature enacted a comprehensive plan of Boulevards, intersecting the most important districts throughout Westchester County. The project embraced the development of all the "air-line" sections of the ancient highways and post-roads, which, for the most part, were tortuous, narrow and difficult, into broader and better routes, of a uniform width, style, and grade, with new short-cut avenues. These were to complete a most perfect, direct and easy method of intercommunication between all the towns and villages having the grand boulevard mains of New-York as an objective point, and the county town of White Plains the radii. As usual in our political system, such an undertaking has been interwoven with many personal and party interests, and suffered the ordinary impediments that legislative checks are sure to cause. The work on the various routes has been progressing with more or less vigor, and the present outlook indicates an early completion of the entire system, so that before many days a network of direct avenues, all of them of an easy trotting grade, of ample width, and well ballasted, will be thrown open for public travel, to and fro, between all the populous villages in the county, and the great Boulevard broad-ways of New-York.

While there has been a great deal of conflicting opinion as to the direction of these routes, the management of finances, and the appointment of Commissioners, there is no question that the enterprise is commendable, and necessary to the requirements of the times. If the entire work shall be proved to have been executed according to the specifications and contracts, it will be an improvement at least one century in advance of the cow-path roads just superseded, and all that can be desired for the convenience of the people and the benefit of the valuable property affected.

A large proportion of the work has been finished, including some of the most difficult rock-cuttings, fillings and gradings, and many sections in different places have for some time been opened for public travel. With the appropriations that shall be applied for to the Legislature this Winter, the entire work will probably be finished in the early Spring.

The leading Boulevard, called "Central Avenue," commences at Macomb's Dam, and thence continues to Woodlawn Cemetery, near the junction of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads, about thirteen miles above the Harlem River. Its present width varies from thirty to ninety feet; this irregularity is to be smoothed to the uniform gauge of one hundred feet. For several months it has been in excellent condition for travel, and is being constantly improved by the best ballasting and surfacing processes.

From Woodlawn northward, its extension is known as the "Central Park-avenue," having its terminus at White Plains, some thirteen miles beyond, in a very direct line. The average grade is three per cent.—seven being the maximum. The severest grade and rock excavation is in the vicinity of the cemetery at Woodlawn.

The "Southern Boulevard" begins at the Third-avenue Harlem River Iron Bridge. With an easy grade, and by graceful curves, it continues on toward Port Morris. It affords an occasional view of the Sound, the villages and cities on the opposite shores, and quite a level expanse along Throgg's Neck. Thence it passes through West Farms township, outside the villages of Westchester, West Farms, Fordham and Tremont, skirting Jerome and Fleetwood Parks, and crossing Harlem Railroad Bridge, near St. John's College. Its distance is some seven miles, with a full width of 100 feet. The road-bed is superb, and is already a favorite trotting-course for pleasure-drivers.

"Yonkers-avenue" intersects the Boston Post-road at Mount Vernon, and continues westward, over difficult hills and deep valleys, for a distance of four miles, entering Yonkers north of Nodine Hill, almost in a direct line with the Hudson River Railroad Depot. It is forty feet wide. Notwithstanding the conformation of ground, the grade in no place exceeds five feet to the hundred. It crosses over the Croton Aqueduct to the south of Yonkers, where the most difficult grading is done. Progress has been made as far as Tibbett's Brook, and the work will be pushed on to Nodine's Rocks this Winter. Much of the route is now in use, and presents a great contrast to the former road, which averaged a grade of eighteen to the hundred feet.

"Midland-avenue" intersects "Central-avenue" at the Sandford Mansion cross-road, and has a northerly course nearly in a line with the Croton Aqueduct, over which it crosses. With varying curves, compensating for grades, it intersects "Yonkers-avenue," passing around the northerly end of Valentine's Hill, and thence eastward over the Bronx River and Harlem Railroad, by a stone bridge, and so on through the town of East Chester to the hamlet of "Waverley," on the White Plains road. It has an average width of thirty feet, and about two of its three miles' length are completed.

"Central Park-avenue," as it passes through Yonkers crosses an extensive peat-bed, where a fine ballasted road is now in public use. It crosses the Bronx River by a substantial five-arch stone bridge costing $10,000.

"Mosholu-avenue" extends from Riverdale, on the Hudson, to Woodlawn Cemetery, intersecting every part of the town of Yonkers, and is about two miles in length. It has been worked as far as the Kingsbridge road, crossing over the Croton Aqueduct at its highest grade.

"Highland-avenue," intersecting the Kingsbridge road, and connecting with "Central-avenue," begins at the southerly side of Yonkers, and is also about two miles in extent. It crosses Tibbet's Brook by a three-arched stone bridge, and the Croton Aqueduct by grade. It is partly finished.

"Westchester-avenue," begins at the centre of the ancient White Plains Village. Its course is along North-street, through the town of Harrison, and continues for half its length through the farm of Mr. BENJ. HALLIDAY, which is an altogether new route. It evades the difficult grades and steep hills of the early colonial road, and has a moderate grade of about five to the hundred feet. This opens a new section of the county, and affords a direct route from the county seat to Portchester Centre. About one-half of the road is completed. A branch road, two miles in length, to Rye Depot is nearly completed.

The "Boston Post road" improvement begins at the State line at Portchester, and has a southerly direction for some eighteen miles. The main line of the present plan takes in most of the old road, which is to be enlarged, widened, graded and macadamized. A considerable portion of the work between the villages has been done, but a great deal is yet in a chaotic condition. This was the primitive military and mail-stage route between New-York and Boston, and has been the great main thoroughfare since the earliest settlers' times.

The road between the revolutionary battle-ground at White Plains, and the New-Haven Railroad Depot at Mount Vernon, is undergoing the same process, and will be finished in the Spring. It is about twelve miles long and fifty feet wide.

The "Mamaroneck-avenue" commences near the County Buildings at White Plains, and continues on in an almost direct air-line to tidewater in Mamaroneck Harbor—one of the finest inlets along the Sound. A stone-work causeway will connect its terminus there with Hog Island, which is the steam-boat landing. The entire distance from commencement to terminus is about seven miles, which is one-half less than the former route. It enters Mamaroneck at the New-Haven Railroad Depot. The work is now completed, and is of the very best kind. The route is excavated to the formation level, upon which a strata of bowlders is laid; upon that again is smaller stone, the surface being covered with twenty-one inches of gravel.

"Berrien-avenue" commences at the Harlem Railroad Depot at Fordham, and proceeds in a parallel direction on the western side, in a straight line one and three-quarter miles to Williamsbridge, where it connects with Central-avenue. The old route was four miles in extent. Nearly all the improvement,—mostly side-hill cutting and slight grades,—has been finished.

"Fordham and Pelham-avenue," extends easterly from the Harlem Railroad Depot at Fordham, to Pelham Bridge, and is about four miles in length; this lessens the distance by the old road by more than one-half.

The probability is that all these roads will be completed in the Spring, and will form the most complete and magnificent system of highways in the New World.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE LION OF LUCERNE.

I.

Silent it is, but over it the trees,
And under it the waters, and around
The bees, and birds, and grasses make a sound
Of life, whose movement is all grace and ease,
Devoid of fears, devoid of ecstasies,
But full of joy as careless as profound;
Silent it is, but none the less at last
Its mute insistence overcomes the ear,
And steals the pleasure that it had to hear
Earth's peaceful noises, which seem changing fast
Into mere mockery, as the wave-like Past,
Recurring sullenly, brings near and near
The unjoyful murmur of man's ceaseless strife,
Let break in vain against the shore of life.

II.

Yet there is life, and there is joy and peace;
Life before death, and peace this side the grave,
And joy in Earth, for this is what we crave,
Not to postpone, nor to forego and cease,
But in fulfillment to obtain release
From strife which vexes, but at last shall save;
Therefore to you, blithe singing birds and bees,
To you, soft trickling waters, and to you,
Slow melting cloud-wreaths in the unruffled blue,
Above the movement of the mingled trees,
To you once more my soul returns and sees,
And hears, not mockery, but a calm and true
Correction and approval of the strife,
Which is not life, but shall attain to life.

—Robert Kelley Weeks.

JOHN GRANGER.

A GHOST STORY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET," &C.

CHAPTER I.

"Then there is no hope for me, Susy?"

The speaker was a stalwart young fellow of the yeoman class, with a grave, earnest face and a frank, fearless manner. He was standing by the open window of a pleasant farm-house parlor, by the side of a bright-eyed pretty-looking girl, who was leaning with folded arms upon the broad window-sill, looking shyly downward as he talked to her.

"Is there no chance, Susy—none? Is it all over between us?"

"If you mean that I shall ever cease to think of you as one of the best friends I have in this world, John, no," she answered; "or that I shall ever cease to look up to you as the noblest and truest of men, no, John, a hundred times no."

"But I mean something more than that, Susy, and you know it as well as I do. I want you to be my wife by and by. I'm not in a hurry, you know, my dear. I can bide my time. You're very young yet, and maybe you scarce know your own mind. I can wait, Susy. My love will stand wear and tear. Let me have the hope of winning you by and by. I'm not a poor man at this present time, you know, Susy. There's three thousand pounds ready cash standing to my name in Hillborough Bank; but with the chance of you for my wife, a few years would make me a rich man"

"That can never be, John. I know how proud I ought to be that you should think of me like this. I'm not worthy of so much love. It isn't that I don't appreciate your merits, John; but"—

"There's some one else, eh, Susy?"

"Yes, John," she faltered, in a very low voice, and with a vivid blush on her drooping face.

"Some one who has asked you to be his wife?"

"No, John; but I think he likes me a little, and"—

John Granger gave a long heavy sigh, and stood for some minutes looking at the ground in dead silence.

"I think I can guess who it is," he said at last; "Robert Ashley,—eh, Susy?" The blush grew deeper, and the girl' silence was a sufficient answer. "Well, he's a fine handsome young fellow, and more likely to take a girl's fancy than such a blunt, plain-spoken chap as I am; and he's a good fellow enough as far as I know: I've nothing to say against him, Susy. But there's one man in the world I should have liked to warn you against, Susan, if I'd thought there was a shadow of a chance you'd ever listen to any love-making of his."

"Who is that, John?"

"Your cousin, Stephen Price."

"You needn't fear that I should ever listen to him, John. There's little love lost between Stephen and me."

"Isn't there? I've heard him swear that he'd have you for his wife some day, Susan. I don't like him, my dear, and I don't trust him either. It isn't only that he bears a bad character uptown, as a dissipated, pleasure-loving spendthrift; there's something more than that; something below the surface, that I can't find words for. I know that he's very clever. Folks say that Mr. Vollair, the lawyer, looks over all his faults on account of his cleverness, and that he never had a clerk to serve him so well as Stephen does. But cleverness and honesty don't always go together, Susy, and I fear that cousin of yours will come to a bad end."

Susan Lorton did not attempt to dispute the justice of this opinion. Stephen Price was no favorite of hers, in spite of those good looks, and that showy cleverness, which had won him a certain amount of popularity elsewhere.

John Granger lingered at the sunny window, where the scent of a thousand roses came floating in upon the warm Summer air. He lingered as if loath to go and make an end of that interview, though the end must come, and the last words must needs be spoken very soon.

"Well, well, Susy," he said presently, "a man must teach himself to bear these things, even when they seem to break his life up somehow, and make an end of every hope and dream he ever had. I can't tell you how I've loved you, my dear—how I shall love you to the end of my days. Bob Ashley is a good fellow, and God grant he may make you a good husband! But I don't believe it's in him to love you as I do, Susan. He takes life pleasantly, and has his mind full of getting on in the world, you see, and he has his mother and sisters to care for. I've got no one but you to love, Susan. I've stood quite alone in the world ever since I was a boy, and you've been all the world to me. It's bitter to bear, my dear; but it can't be helped. Don't cry, Susy, darling. I'm a selfish brute to talk like this, and bring the tears into those pretty eyes. It can't be helped, my dear. Providence orders these things, you see, and we must bear them quietly. Good-bye, dear."

He gave the girl his big honest hand. She took it in both her own, bent over it, and kissed it tearfully.

"You'll never know how truly I respect you John," she said. "But don't say good-bye like that. We are to be friends always, aren't we?"

"Friends always? Yes, my dear; but friends at a distance. There's some things I couldn't bear to see. I can wish for your happiness, and pray for it honestly; but I couldn't stop at Friarsgate to see you Robert Ashley's wife. My lease of the old farm is out. I'm to call on Mr. Vollair this afternoon to talk about renewing it. I fancied you'd be mistress of the dear old place, Susy. That's been my dream for the last three years. I couldn't bear the look of the empty rooms now that dream's broken. I shall surrender the farm at once and go to America. I've got a capital that'll start me anywhere, and I'm not afraid of work. I've old friends out there, too; my first cousin, Jim Lomax, and his wife, that went out five years ago, and have been doing wonders with a farm in New-England. I sha'n't feel quite strange there."

"Go to America, John, and never come back!" said Susan despondingly. She had a sincere regard for this honest yeoman, and was grieved to the heart at the thought of the sorrow that had come to him through his unfortunate disposition to be something more to her than a friend.

"Never's a long word, Susy," he answered in his grave straightforward way. "Perhaps when a good many years have gone over all our heads, and when your children are beginning to grow up, I may come back and take my seat beside your hearth, and smoke my pipe with your husband. Not that I should ever cease to love you, my dear; but time would take the sting out of the old pain, and it would be only a kind of gentle sorrowful feeling, like the thought of one that's long been dead. Yes, I shall come back to England after ten or fifteen years, if I live, if it's only for the sake of seeing your children, and I wager there'll be one among them that'll take to me almost as if it was mine, and will come to be like a child to me in my old age. I've seen such things. And now I must say good-by, Susy; for I've got to be up-town at 3 o'clock to see Mr. Vollair, and I've a deal of work to do before I leave."

"Shall you go soon, John?"

"As soon as ever I can get things settled—the farm off my hands, and so on. But I shall come to say good-by to you and your father before I go."

"Of course you will, John. It would be unfriendly to go without seeing father. Good-by!"

They shook hands once more, and the yeoman went away along the little garden path, and across a patch of furze-grown common land, on the other side of which there was a straggling wood of some extent, broken up here and there by disused gravel-pits and pools of stagnant water—a wild kind of place to pass at night, yet considered safe enough by the country people about Hillborough, as there was scarcely any part of it that was not within earshot of the high road. The narrow footpath across this wood was a short cut between Matthew Lorton's farm and Hillborough, and John Granger took it.

He walked with a firm step and an upright bearing, though his heart was heavy enough as he went town-ward that afternoon. He was a man to bear his trouble in a manly spirit, whatever it might be, and there were no traces of his disappointment in his looks or manner when he presented himself at the lawyer's house.

Mr. Vollair had a client with him; so John Granger was ushered into the clerk's office, where he found Stephen Price hard at work at a desk, in company with a smaller and younger clerk.

"Good afternoon, Granger," he said, in a cool patronizing manner that John Granger hated; "come about your lease, of course?"

"There is nothing else for me to come about."

"Ah, you see, you're one of those lucky fellows who never want the help of the law to get you out of a scrape. And you're a devilish lucky fellow too, in the matter of this lease, if you can get Friarsgate farm for a new term at the rent you've been paying hitherto, as I daresay you will, if you play your cards cleverly with our governor presently."

"I am not going to ask for a new lease," answered John Granger; "I am going to leave Friarsgate."

"Going to leave Friarsgate! You astound me. Have you got a better farm in your eye?"

"I am going to America."

Stephen Price gave a long whistle, and twisted himself round upon his stool, the better to regard Mr. Granger.

"Why, Granger, how is this?" he asked. "A fellow like you, with plenty of money, going off to America! I thought that was the refuge for the destitute."

"I'm tired of England, and I've a fancy for a change. I hear that a man may do very well in America, with a good knowledge of farming and a tidy bit of capital."

"Ah, and you've got that," said Stephen Price, with an envious sigh. "And so you're thinking of going to America? That's very strange. I used to fancy you were sweet upon a certain pretty cousin of mine. I've seen you hanging about old Lorton's place a good deal of late years."

John Granger did not reply to this remark. Mr. Vollair's client departed a few minutes later, and Mr. Granger was asked to step into the lawyer's office. He found his business very easy to arrange in the manner he wished. Mr. Vollair had received more than one offer for Friarsgate farm, and there was an applicant who would be glad to get the place as soon as John Granger could relinquish it, without waiting for the expiration of his lease. This incoming tenant would no doubt be willing to take his furniture and live and dead stock at a valuation, Mr. Vollair told John, who left the office in tolerable spirits, pleased to find there were no obstacles to his speedy departure from a home that had once been dear to him.

CHAPTER II.

John Granger's preparations and arrangements, the disposal of his property, and the getting together of his simple outfit, occupied little more than three weeks; and it was still bright midsummer weather when he took his last walk round the pastures of Friarsgate, and for the first time since he had resolved to leave those familiar scenes realized how great a hold they had upon his heart.

"It'll be dreary work in a strange country," he thought, as he leaned upon the gate, looking at the lazy cattle which were no longer his, and wondering whether they would miss him when he was gone; "and what pleasure can I ever take in trying to get rich—I who have no one to work for, no one to take pride in my success? Perhaps it would have been better to stay here, even though I had to hear her wedding-bells and see her leaning on Robert Ashley's arm, and looking up in his face as I used to fancy she would look up to me in all the years to come. O God, how I wish I was dead! What an easy end that would make of everything!"

He thought of the men and women who had died of a fever last Autumn round about Hillborough—people who had wished to live, for whom life was full of duties and household joys; whose loss left wide gaps among their kindred, not to be filled again upon this earth. If death would come to him what a glad release! It was not that he suffered from any keen or violent agony; it was the dull blankness of his existence which he felt—an utter emptiness and hopelessness; nothing to live for in the present; nothing to look forward to in the future.

This was the last day. His three great chests of clothes, and other property which he could not bring himself to part with, had gone on to London by that morning's luggage-train. He had arranged to follow himself by the night mail, which left Hillborough Station at 9¼, and would be in London at 6 o'clock next morning. At the last, he had been seized with a fancy for prolonging his time to the uttermost, and it was for this reason he had chosen the latest train by which he could leave Hillborough. He had a good many people to take leave of, and it was rather trying work. He had always been liked and respected, and on this last day it surprised him to find how fond the people were of him, and how general was the regret caused by his departure. Little children hung about his knees, matronly eyes were wiped by convenient aprons, pretty girls offered blushingly to kiss him at parting; stalwart young fellows, his companions of old, declared they would never have a friend they could trust and honor as they had trusted and honored him. It touched the poor fellow to the heart to find himself so much beloved. And he was going to sacrifice all this, because he could not endure to live in the old home now his dream was broken.

He had put off his visit to Matthew Lorton's house to the very last. His latest moments at Hillborough should be given to Susan. He would drain to the last drop the cup of that sweet sad parting. His last memory of English soil should be her bright tender face looking at him compassionately, as she had looked the day she broke his heart.

It was half-past seven when he went in at the little garden-gate. A warm Summer evening, the rustic garden steeped in the low western sunshine; the birds singing loud in hawthorne and sycamore; a peaceful vesper calm upon all things. John Granger had been expected. He could see that at a glance. The best tea things were set out in the best parlor, and Mr. Lorton and his daughter were waiting tea for him. There was a great bunch of roses on the table, and Susan was dressed in a light blue muslin, with a rose in her bosom. He thought how often in the dreary time to come she would arise before him like a picture, with the sunshine flickering about her bright hair and the red rose at her breast.

She was very sweet to him that evening, tender and gentle and clinging, as she might have been with a fondly-loved brother who was leaving her forever. The farmer asked him about his plans, and gave his approval of them heartily. It was well for a sturdy fellow with a bit of money to push his way in a new country, where he might make cent for cent upon his capital, instead of dawdling on in England, where it was quite as much as a man could do to make both ends meet at the close of a year's hard work.

"My little Susy is going to be married to young Bob Ashley," Mr. Lorton said by and by. "He asked her last Tuesday was a week, but they've been courting in a kind of way this last twelvemonth. I couldn't well say no, for Bob's father and I have been friends for many a year, and the young man's a decent chap enough. He's going to rent that little dairy-farm of Sir Marmaduke Halliday's, on the other side of Hillborough road. Old Ashley has promised to stock it for him, and he hopes to do well. It isn't much of a match for my girl, you know, John; but the young people are set upon it, so it's no use setting my face against it."

They had been sitting at the tea-table nearly half an hour, when the sunny window was suddenly darkened by the apparition of Mr. Stephen Price, looking in upon them in an easy, familiar manner, with his folded arms upon the sill.

"Good evening, Uncle Lorton," he said. "Good evening, Susy. How do, Granger? I didn't know there was going to be a tea-party, or I shouldn't have come."

"It isn't a tea-party," answered Susan; "it is only John Granger, who has come to bid us good-bye, and we are very, very sorry he is going away."

"Oh! we are, are we?" said the lawyer's clerk, with a sneer; "what would Bob Ashley say to that, I wonder?"

"Come in, Steph, and don't be a fool," growled the old man.

Mr. Price came in and took his seat at the tea-table. He was flashily dressed, wore his hair long, and had a good deal of whisker, which he was perpetually caressing with a hand of doubtful cleanliness, whereon inky evidence of his day's work was very visible.

He did not care much for such womanish refreshment as tea, which he denounced in a sweeping manner as "cat-lap," but he took a cup from his cousin, nevertheless, and joined freely in the conversation while he drank it.

He asked John Granger a good many questions about his plans—whether he meant to buy land, and when, and where, and a great deal more in the same way—to all of which John replied as shortly as was consistent with the coldest civility.

"You take all your capital with you, of course?" asked Stephen Price.

"No, I take none of my capital with me."

"Why, hang it all, man, you must take some money?"

"I take the money I received for my furniture and stock."

"Ah! to be sure; you came to the office yesterday afternoon to receive it. Over £600, wasn't it? I drew up the agreement between you and the new man; so I ought to know."

"It was over £600."

"And you take that with you? Quite enough to start with, of course. And the rest of your money is safe enough in old Lawler's bank. No fear of any smash there. I wish I was going with you, Granger; I'm heartily sick of Hillborough. I shall cut old Vollair's office before very long, come what may. I can't stand it much longer. I've got a friend on the look-out for a berth for me up in London, and directly I hear of anything, I shall turn my back upon this slow old hole."

"You'll have to pay your debts before you do that, I should think, Steph," the farmer remarked bluntly.

Stephen Price shrugged his shoulders, and pushed his teacup away with a listless air. He got up presently and lounged out of the house, after a brief good evening to all. He made no attempt to take leave of John Granger, and seemed in his careless way to have forgotten that he was parting with him for the last time. No one tried to detain him; they seemed to breathe more freely when he was gone.

John and Susan wandered out into the garden after tea, while the farmer smoked his pipe by the open window. The sun was very low by this time, and the western sky flooded with rosy light. The garden was all abloom with roses and honeysuckle. John Granger fancied he should never look upon such flowers or such a garden again.

They walked up and down the little path once or twice almost in silence, and then Susan began to tell him how much she regretted his departure.

"I don't know how it is, John," she said, "but I feel to-night as if I would give all the world to keep you here. I cannot tell you how sorry I am you are going. O, John, I wish with all my heart I could have been what you asked me to be. I wish I could have put aside all thoughts of Robert."

"Could you have done that, Susan?" he cried, with sudden energy.

His fate trembled upon a breath in that moment. A word from Susan, and he would have stayed; a word from her, and he would never have taken the path across the common and through the wood to Hillborough on that bright Summer evening. He was her valued friend of many years; dearer to her than he had known until that moment. It seemed to her all at once that she had thrown away the gold, and had chosen—not dross, but something less precious than that unalloyed gold.

It was far too late now for any change.

"I have promised Robert to be his wife," she said; "but O, John, I wish you were not going away."

"My dear love, I could not trust myself to stay here; I love you too much for that. But I will come back when I am a sober, elderly man, and ask for a corner beside your hearth."

"Promise me that. And you will write to me from America, won't you, John? I shall be so anxious, and father too, to know that you are safe and well."

"Yes, my dear, I will write."

"What is the name of the steamer you are to go in?"

"The *Washington*, and bound for New-York."

"I shall not forget that—the *Washington*."

John Granger looked at his watch. The sun had gone down, and there was a long line of crimson yonder in the west above the edge of the brown furze-grown common. Beyond it the wood dipped down, and the tops of the trees made a black line against that red light. Above the sky was of one pale tender green, with stars faintly shining here and there.

"What a lovely night!" said Susan.

John Granger sighed as he looked at that peaceful landscape.

"I did not know how much I loved it," he said. "Good night, Susy; good night, and good-bye."

"Won't you kiss me the last time, John?" she said shyly.

She scarcely knew what she had asked. He took her up in his arms, strained her to his breast, and pressed one passionate despairing kiss upon her brow. It was the first and last in his life.

"Time's up, Susy," he said, gently releasing her.

He went to the window, shook hands with the farmer, and took leave of him in that quiet undemonstrative way which means a good deal with some people. A minute more, and he was gone.

Susan stood at the garden-gate, watching the tall dark figure crossing the common. Twice he turned and waved his hand to her—the last time upon the edge of the wood. That still twilight hour seldom came after that night without bringing the thought of him to Susan Lorton.

It seemed to grow dark all at once when he was gone, and the house had a dreary look to Susan when she went back to it. What was it that made her shiver as she crossed the threshold? Something—some nameless, shapeless fancy shook her with a sudden fear. Her father had strolled out to the garden through the wide open back-door. The house seemed quite empty, and the faint sound of the Summer wind sighing in the parlor chimney was like the lamentation of a human creature in pain.

CHAPTER III.

The Summer passed, and in the late Autumn came Susan's wedding-day. She was very fond of her good-looking generous-hearted young suitor, and yet, even on the eve of her marriage, her heart had turned a little regretfully toward absent John Granger. She was not a coquette to glory in the mischief her beauty had done. It seemed to her a terrible thing that a good man should have been driven from his home for love of her.

She had thought of him a great deal since that Summer night upon which he had looked back at her on the verge of Hawley Wood—all the more because no letter had come from him yet, and she was beginning to be a little anxious about his safety. She thought of him still more by and by, as the Winter months passed without bringing the promised letter. Her husband made light of her fears, telling her that John Granger would find plenty to do in a new country, without wasting his time in scribbling letters to old friends. But this did not convince Susan.

"He promised to write, Robert," she said; "and John Granger is not the man to break his promise."

Susan was very happy in her new home, and Robert Ashley declared he had the handiest, brightest, and most industrious wife in all Northlandshire, to say nothing of her being the prettiest. She had been used to keeping her father's house since her early girlhood, and her matronly duties came very easy to her. The snug little farm-house, with its neat furniture and fresh dimity draperies, was the prettiest thing possible in the way of rustic interiors—the Dutch-tiled dairy was like a temple dedicated to some pastoral divinity, and Susan took a natural womanly pride in this bright home. She had come from as good a house; but then this was quite her own, and young Robert Ashley was a more romantice figure in the foreground of the picture than her good humdrum old father.

Stephen Price had not stayed at Hillborough long enough to see his cousin's wedding. He had left Mr. Vollair's employment about three weeks after John Granger's departure, and had left without giving his employer any notice of his intention.

He had gone away from Hillborough as deeply in debt as it was practicable for a young man in his position to be, and the tradesmen to whom he owed money were loud in their complaints about him.

He was known to have gone to London, and there was some attempt made to discover his whereabouts. But in that vast area it was no easy thing to find an obscure lawyer's clerk, and nothing resulted from the endeavors of his angry creditors. No one, except those to whom he owed money, cared what had become of him. He had been considered pleasant company in a tavern parlor, and his manners and dress had been copied by aspiring clerks and apprentices in Hillborough; but he had never been known to do any one a kindness, and his disappearance left no empty place in any heart.

The new year came, and still there was no letter from John Granger. But early in January Robert Ashley came home from Hillborough market one afternoon, and told his wife she needn't worry herself about her old friend any longer.

"John Granger's safe enough, my lass," he said. "I was talking to Simmons, the cashier at Lawler's bank, this morning, and he told me that Granger wrote to them for a thousand pounds last November from New-York, and he has written for five hundred more since. He is buying land somewhere—I forget the name of the place—and he's well and hearty, Simmons tells me."

Susan clapped her hands joyfully.

"O, Robert, how glad I am!" she cried. "It isn't kind of John to have forgotten his promise; but I don't care about that as long as he's safe."

"I don't know why you should ever take it into your head that there was anything amiss with him," said Robert Ashley, who did not regard John Granger's exile from a sentimental point of view.

"Well, I'm afraid I'm rather fanciful, Bob; but I could never explain to you what a strange feeling came over me the night John Granger went away from Hillborough. It was after I had said good-bye to him, and had gone back into the house, where all was dark and quiet. I sat in the parlor thinking of him, and it seemed as if a voice was saying in my ear, that neither I, nor anyone that cared for him, would ever see John Granger again. There wasn't any such voice, of course, you know, Robert, but it seemed like that in my mind; and whenever I've thought of poor John Granger since that time, it has seemed to me like thinking of the dead. Often and often I've said to myself, 'Why, Susan, you foolish thing, you ought to know that he's safe enough out in America. Ill news travels fast; and if ther'd been anything wrong, we should have heard of it somehow.' But, reason with myself as I would, I have never been able to feel comfortable about him; and thank God for your good news, Robert, and thank you for bringing it to me."

She raised herself on tiptoe to kiss her husband, who looked down at her in a fond protecting way from the height of his own wisdom.

"Why, Susy, what a timid, nervous little puss you are!" he said, "I should have been getting jealous of John Granger by this time, if I'd known you thought so much of him."

The Winter days lengthened, and melted into early Spring. It was bright March weather, and Susan had an hour of daylight after tea for her needle-work, while Robert attended to his evening duties out of doors. They had fires still, though the days were very mild; and Susan used to sit at the open window, with a jug of primroses on the wide wooden ledge before her, executing some dainty little repairs upon her husband's shirts.

One evening Robert Ashley was out later than usual, and when it had grown too dark for her to work any longer, Susan sat with her hands lying idle in her lap, thinking—thinking of her wedded life, and the years that had gone before it—years that she could never recall without the image of John Granger, who had been in a manner mixed up with all her girlish days. It had been very unkind of him not to write. It seemed as if his love for her could not have been very much after all, or he would have been pleased to comply with her request. She could not quite forgive him for his neglect, glad as she was to know that he was safe.

The room was rather a large one; an old-fashioned room, with a low ceiling crossed by heavy beams; half parlor, half kitchen, with a wide open fireplace at one end, on which the logs had burnt to a dullish red just now, only brightening up with a faint flash of light now and then. The old chintz-covered arm-chair, in which Robert Ashley was wont to smoke his evening pipe, stood by the hearth ready for him.

Susan had been sitting with her face toward the open window, looking absently out at the garden, where daffodils and early primroses glimmered through the dusk. It was only the striking of the eight-day clock in the corner that roused her from her reverie. She stooped to pick up her work, which had fallen to the ground. She was standing folding this in a leisurely way, when she looked toward the fire-place, and gave a little start at seeing that her husband's arm-chair was no longer empty.

"Why, Robert," she cried, "how quietly you must have come into the place! I never heard you."

There was no answer, and her voice sounded strange to her in the empty room.

"Robert!" she repeated a little louder; but the figure in the chair neither answered nor stirred.

Then a sudden fright seized her, and she knew that it was not her husband. The room was almost dark; it was quite impossible that she could see the face of that dark figure seated in the arm-chair, with the shoulders bent a little over the fire. Yet she knew as well as ever she had known anything in her life, that it was not Robert Ashley.

She went slowly over toward the fire-place, and stood within a few paces of that strange figure. A little flash of light shot up from the smouldering logs, and shone for an instant on the face.

It was John Granger!

Susan Ashley tried to speak to him, but the words would not come. And yet it was hardly so appalling a thing to see him there that she need have felt what she did. England is not so far from America that a man may not cross the sea and drop in upon his friends unexpectedly.

The logs fell together with a crashing noise, and broke into a ruddy flame, lighting up the whole room. The chair was empty.

Susan uttered a loud cry, and almost at the same moment Robert Ashley came in at the door.

"Why, Susy!" he exclaimed, "what's amiss, lass!"

She ran over to him and took shelter in his arms, and then told him how she had seen John Granger's ghost.

Robert laughed her to scorn.

"Why, my pet, what fancies will you be having next? Granger is safe enough over in Yankee land. It was some shadow that took the shape of your old friend, to your fancy. It's easy enough to fancy such a thing when your mind's full of any one."

"There's no use in saying that, Robert," Susan answered resolutely. "It was no fancy; John Granger is dead, and I have seen his ghost."

"He wasn't dead on the tenth of last December, anyhow. They had a letter from him at Lawler's bank, dated that day. Simmons told me so."

Susan shook her head mournfully.

"I've a feeling that he never got to America alive," Robert," she said. "I can't explain how it is, but I've a feeling that it was so."

"Dead men don't write letters, Susy, or send for their money out of the bank."

"Some one else might write the letters."

"Nonsense, lass; they know John Granger's handwriting and signature well enough at the bank, depend upon it. It would be no easy matter to deceive them. But I'll look in upon Simmons to-morrow. He and I are uncommonly friendly, you know, and there's nothing he wouldn't do to oblige me in a reasonable way. I'll ask him if there have been any more letters from Granger, and get him to give me the address."

Susan did not say much more about that awful figure in the arm-chair. It was no use trying to convince her husband that the thing which she had seen was anything more than a creation of her own brain. She was very quiet all the rest of the evening, though she tried her uttermost to appear as if nothing had happened.

Robert Ashley saw Mr. Simmons, the cashier, next day, and came back to his wife elated by the result of his inquiries. John Granger had written for another five hundred pounds by the very last post from America, and reported himself well and thriving. He was still in New-York, and Mr. Simmons had given Robert Ashley his address in that City.

Susan wrote to her old friend that very afternoon, telling him what she had seen, and begging him to write and set her mind at ease. After all, it was very consoling to hear what she had heard from her husband, and she tried to convince herself that the thing she had seen was only a trick of her imagination.

Another month went by, and again in the twilight the same figure appeared to her. It was standing this time with one arm leaning on the high mantelpiece; standing facing her as she came back to the room, after having quitted it for a few moments for some slight household duty.

There was a better fire and more light in the room than there had been before. The logs were burning with a steady blaze that lit up the well-known figure and unforgotten face. John Granger was looking at her with an expression that seemed half reproachful, half beseeching. He was very pale, much paler than she had ever seen him in life; and as he looked, she standing just within the threshold of the door, she saw him lift his hand slowly and point to his forehead. The firelight showed her a dark stain of blood upon the left temple, like the mark of a contused wound.

She covered her face with her hands, shuddering and uttering a little cry of terror, and then dropped half fainting upon a chair. When she uncovered her face the room was empty, the firelight shining cheerily upon the walls, no trace of that ghostly visitant. Again when her husband came in she told him of what she had seen, and of that mark upon the temple which she had seen for the first time that night. He heard her very gravely. This repetition of the business made it serious. If it were, as Robert Ashley fully believed it was, a delusion of his wife's, it was a dangerous delusion, and he knew not how to charm it away from her mind. She had conjured up a new fancy now, this notion of a blood-stained temple; a ghastly evidence of some foul play that had been done to John Granger.

And the man was alive and well in America all the time; but how convince a woman of that fact when she preferred to trust her own sick fancies?

This time Susan Ashley brooded over the thoughts of the thing she had seen, firmly believing that she had looked upon the shadow of the dead, and that there was some purpose to be fulfilled by that awful vision. In the day, however busy she might be with her daily work, the thought of this was almost always in her mind; in the dead silence of the night, when her husband was sleeping by her side, she would often lie awake for hours thinking of John Granger.

No answer had come to her letter, though there had been more than time for her to receive one.

"Robert," she said to her husband one day, "I do not believe that John Granger ever went to America."

"O, Susy, Susy, I wish you could get John Granger out of your head. Who is it that writes for his money, if it isn't him?"

"Anybody might know of the money—people know everything about their neighbors' affairs in Hillborough—and anybody that knew John Granger's hand might be able to forge a letter. I don't believe he ever went to America, Robert. I believe some accident, some fatal accident, happened to him on the night he was to leave Hillborough."

"Why, Susy, what should happen to him, and we not hear of it?"

"He might have been waylaid and murdered. He had a good deal of money about him, I know, that night; he was to sail from London by the *Washington*, and his luggage was all sent to an inn near the docks. I wish you'd write to the people, Robert, and ask if he arrived there at the time he was expected; and I wish you'd find out at the station whether any one saw him go away by the train that night."

"It's easy enough to do as much as that to please you, Susy. But I wish you wouldn't dwell upon these fancies about Granger; it's all nonsense, as you'll find out sooner or later."

He wrote the letter which his wife wanted written, asking the landlord of the Victoria Hotel, London Docks, whether a certain Mr. John Granger, whose traveling chests had been forwarded from Hillborough, had arrived at his house on the 24th of July last, and when and how he had quitted it. He also took the trouble to go to the Hillborough station, in order to question the station-master and his subordinates about John Granger's departure.

Neither the station-master nor the porters were able to give Robert Ashley any satisfactory information on this point. One or two of the men were not quite clear that they knew John Granger by sight; another knew him very well indeed, but could not swear to having seen him that night. The station-master was quite clear that he had not seen him.

"I'm generally pretty busy with the mail-bags at that time," he said, "and a passenger might very well escape my notice. But it would only have been civil in Granger to bid me good-bye; I've known him ever since he was a lad."

This was not a satisfactory account to carry back to Susan, nor was the letter that came from London in a day or two much more satisfactory. The landlord of the Victoria Hotel begged to inform Mr. Ashley, that the owner of the trunks from Hillborough had not arrived at his house until the middle of August. He was not quite sure about the date; but he knew the luggage had been lying in his place for something over three weeks, and he was thinking of advertising it, when the owner appeared.

Three weeks! and John Granger had left Susan Lorton that July night intending to go straight to London. Where could he have been? What could he have been doing in the interval?

Robert Ashley tried to make light of the matter. Granger might have changed his mind at the last moment—at the railway station, perhaps—and might have gone off to visit friends in some other part of the country. But Susan told her husband that John Granger had no friends except at Hillborough, and that he was not given to changing his mind upon any occasion. She had now a settled conviction that some untimely fate had befallen her old friend, and that the letters from America were forgeries.

Ashley told his friend Simmons the story of the ghost rather reluctantly, but it was necessary to tell it in explaining how the letter to the London hotel-keeper came to be written. Of course Mr. Simmons was quite ready to agree with him that the ghostly part of the business was no more than a delusion of Susan's; but he was a good deal puzzled, not to say disturbed, by the hotel-keeper's letter. He had talked over John Granger's plans with him on that last day, and he remembered that John had been perfectly decided in his intention of going straight to London. The three weeks' interval between his departure from Hillborough and his arrival in that city was a mystery not easily to be explained.

Mr. Simmons referred to the letters from New-York, and compared the signatures of them with previous signatures of John Granger's. If they were forgeries, they were very clever forgeries; but it was a plain commercial hand by no means difficult to imitate. There was one thing noticeable in the signatures to the American letters—they were all exactly alike, line for line and curve for curve. This rather discomposed Mr. Simmons, for it is a notorious fact, that a man rarely signs his name twice in exactly the same manner. There is almost always some infinitesimal difference.

"I'm going up to London in a month," said the cashier; "I'll call at the Victoria Hotel when I'm there, and make a few inquiries about John Granger. We can make some excuse for keeping back the money in the mean time, if there should be any more written for."

Before the month was out John Granger's ghost appeared for the third time to Susan Ashley. She had been to Hillborough alone to make some little purchases in the way of linen-drapery, and came home through Hawley Wood in the tender May twilight. She was thinking of her old friend as she walked along the shadowy winding footpath. It was just such a still, peaceful evening as that upon which he had stood on the edge of the wood, looking back at her, and waving his hand, upon that last well-remembered night.

He was so much in her thoughts, and the conviction that he had come from among the dead to visit her was so rooted in her mind, that she was scarcely surprised when she looked up presently and saw a tall, familiar figure moving slowly among the trees a little way before her. There seemed to be an awful stillness in the wood all at once, but there was nothing awful in that well-known figure.

She tried to overtake it, but it kept always in advance of her, and at a sudden turn in the path, she lost it altogether. The trees grew thicker, and there was a solemn darkness at the spot where the path took this sharp turn, and on one side of the narrow footpath there was a steep declivity and a great hollow, made by a disused gravel-pit.

She went home quietly enough, with a subdued sadness upon her, and told her husband what had happened to her. Nor did she rest until there had been a search made in Hawley Wood for the body of John Granger.

They searched, and found him lying at the bottom of the gravel-pit, half-buried in loose sand and gravel, and quite hidden by a mass of furze and bramble that grew over the spot. There was an inquest, of course. The tailor who had made the clothes found upon the body identified them, and swore to them as those he had made for John Granger. The pockets were all empty. There could be little doubt that John Granger had been waylaid and murdered for the sake of the money he carried upon him that night. His skull had been shattered by a blow from a jagged stick on the left temple. The stick was found lying at the bottom of the pit a little way from the body, with human hair and stains of blood upon it.

John Granger had never left Hillborough; and the person who had contrived to procure so much of his money, by forged letters from America, was, in all probability, his murderer. There was a large reward offered for the discovery of the guilty party; the Police were hard at work; and the inquest was adjourned several times, in the hope that new facts might be elicited.

Susan Ashley and her father were examined closely as to the events of that fatal evening of July the 24th. Susan told everything: her cousin Stephen Price dropping in while they were at tea, the questions and answers about the money John Granger carried upon him—all to the most minute particular.

"Then Stephen Price knew of the money John Granger had about him?" suggested the Coroner.

"He did, Sir."

"Did he leave your father's house after Granger, or before him?"

"Before him, Sir. I should think nearly an hour before him."

The inquest was again adjourned; and within a week of this examination Matthew Lorton received an application from the Police, asking for a photograph of his nephew Stephen Price, if he happened to possess such a thing.

He did possess one, and sent it to London by return of post.

The landlord of the Victoria Hotel identified the original of this portrait as the person who had represented himself to be John Granger, and had carried away John Granger's luggage.

After this the work was easy. Little links in the chain were picked up one by one. A laboring man turned up who had seen Stephen Price sitting on a stile hard by Hawley Wood, hacking at a thick jagged-looking stake with his clasp-knife on the night of the 24th of July. The woman at whose house Price lodged gave evidence that he broke an appointment to play billiards with a friend of his on that night; the friend had called at his lodgings for him twice, and had been angry about the breaking of the appointment; and that Stephen Price came in about 10¼ o'clock, looking very white and strange, and saying that he had eaten something for his dinner which had made him ill. The lad who was his fellow-clerk was ready to swear to his having been disturbed and strange in his manner during the two or three weeks before he left Hillborough; but the boy had thought very little of this, he said, knowing how deeply Stephen was in debt.

The final examination resulted in a verdict of willful murder; and a Police officer started for New-York by the next steamer, carrying a warrant for the apprehension of Stephen Price.

He was not found very easily, but was ultimately apprehended, with some of John Granger's property still in his possession. He was brought home, tried, found guilty, and hung, much to the satisfaction of Hillborough. Shortly afterward, Mr. Vollair produced a will, which John Granger had executed a few days before his intended departure, bequeathing all he possessed to Susan Lorton—the interest for her sole use and benefit, the principal to revert to her eldest son after her death, the son to take the name of John. The bank had to make good the money drawn from them by Stephen Price. The boy came in due course, and was christened after the dead man, above whose remains a fair white monument has been erected in the rustic churchyard near Hawley Wood, at the expense of Robert and Susan Ashley; a handsomer tomb than is usually given to a man of John Granger's class, but it was the only thing Susan could do to show how much she had valued him who had loved her so dearly.

She often sits beside that quiet resting-place in the Spring twilight, with her children busy making daisy-chains at her knee; but she has never seen John Granger's ghost since that evening in the wood, and she knows that she will never see it again.—*Belgravia Annual.*

JOHN WESLEY AND BEAU NASH.—When WESLEY was preaching at Bath, in the Spring of 1739, the celebrated Beau NASH (why celebrated it is difficult to say, for at this distance of time it is impossible to make out anything remarkable in this foolish and kind-hearted adventurer) was at the height of his glory as monarch of Bath, and no doubt trembled for his empire when he watched "the rich and great," as WESLEY called the fine people there, thronging the meadow when the dangerous rival was to preach. He resolved to confront him, anticipating, no doubt, an easy victory over the crazy parson who preached in the fields. The same expectation, or one of an opposite result, drew large crowds to the meadows where WESLEY was to preach; and he was urged not to venture there, because "no one knew what might happen." The "rich and great" were on the spot in great force, and their champion, as WESLEY calls NASH, coming up to him as he was telling them that the Scripture had concluded all under sin, asked him by whose authority he did these things. "By the authority of Jesus Christ conveyed to me by the present Archbishop of Canterbury," replied WESLEY, "when he laid hands on me and said, 'Take thou authority to preach the Gospel.'" "This is contrary to act of Parliament," said NASH, who was not prepared for an argument; "this is a conventicle." WESLEY remarked that the present meeting not being seditious, the act concerning conventicles did not apply to it. "I say it does," said NASH; "and, besides, your preaching frightens people out of their wits." "Sir, did you ever hear me preach?" "No." "How then can you judge of what you have never heard?" "Sir, by common report." "Common report is not enough; give me leave to ask, Sir, is not your name NASH?" "My name is NASH." "Sir, I dare not judge you by common report. I think it not enough to judge by." NASH's dishonorable gains at the gaming-table were probable matter of common report. He was not at once to be repulsed, but his next attack was not skillful: "I desire to know what all these people come here for," he asked after a pause; whereupon an old woman in the crowd cried out, "You take care of your body, Mr. NASH, we take care of our souls, and for the good of our souls we come here." This was unequivocal defeat: and the enemy withdrew in all haste, leaving WESLEY master of the field.—*Life of John Wesley, Julia Wedgwood.*

THE WANDERING JEW.—And over all the middle ages, we see the weird figure of a man, downcast and grave, who, unhasting, unresting, must march on to the day of doom. The Wandering Jew, sometimes buried in Armenian convents or the deserts of Central Asia, in the burning plains of Africa, or the snowy heights of the Caucasus, suddenly appears in the haunts of more civilized Europe, and tells, as an eye-witness, the sad story of the crucifixion, and his share in the contumely cast upon the God-man. He had thrown himself into the flaming City of Jerusalem under the Roman swords; he had fought against Gauls, Germans, and Saracens; but no lance would enter his charmed body—no arrow pierce the heart that longed to be at rest. The wild elephant had crushed him under foot, venomous serpents had bitten him, the hungry lion had torn him, but he could not die until Christ himself should return to judge the world. This legend filled the people with terror and emotion, and probably arose from some eloquent preacher, who thus personified the Jewish nation, under the figure of a single man, scattered through the world, and undestroyed by persecution. MATTHEW PARIS is the first historian who speaks of it; an Armenian Bishop, visiting the monks of St. Albans, had conversed with the Jew about the year 1228, and from that time he appeared at intervals in several of the cities of Europe, dressed in the old Roman costume, much worn, a long beard, naked feet, and a sad, melancholy expression. He refused all presents but a few pence, which he gave away to the poor. At Strasbourg he appeared in 1580, and informed the Magistrates that he had passed through their city 200 years before, which was verified by a reference to the city registers. The last time we hear of him is in the City of Brussels in 1774.—*Chambers's Journal.*

MISUSED WORDS.

JEWELRY.—Many women, and even some men, who should know better, are in the habit of speaking of their jewelry when they mean their jewels. The word thus used is of very low caste. Think of CORNELIA pointing to the GRACCHI and saying, "These are my *jewelry;*" or read thus a grand passage in the last of the Hebrew prophets: "And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day when I make up my *jewelry!*" As applied to trinkets and precious stones, the word means, at best, jewels in general, not any particular jewels. It is of very late introduction in any sense; not being in SHAKESPEARE, or the Bible, or MILTON, or in Johnson's Dictionary. The earliest authority quoted for it by RICHARDSON is BURKE, who speaks of "the jewelry and goods" of India.

But, properly, jewels are no more jewelry than shrubs are shrubbery, slaves slavery, or beggars beggary. *Jewelry* is properly the name of the place in which jewels are kept, as *slavery* is the name of the condition in which slaves are kept, as *beggary* is that of the condition in which beggars are, and as *shrubbery* is that of grounds filled with shrubs. These words belong to a numerous class ending in *ry*, which express place, or condition, which is moral place. Such are *belfry, library, laundry, bakery, buttery, aviary, grocery, pottery, armory, infirmary, bindery, confectionary.* From *grog* we have rightly formed *groggery;* and our translators of the Bible called Judea, the place of the Jews, *Jewry.* Now, we might as well call a knot of Jews *Jewry*, or whisky toddy and rum punch *groggery*, as a set of jewels *jewelry.* But *jewelry* is one of a few of these words which have been perverted by careless speakers. Such are *confectionary, pastry* and *crockery.* Confections are made by a confectioner, and kept in a confectionary; paste is kept in a pastry; and crocks, made by a crocker, are kept in a crockery. All these words have been thus correctly used. We have the proper name Crocker, derived from the occupation, like Baker or Baxter, Webster, Webber on Webb, and Fuller; and HOWELL (to bring forward one out of numberless examples) tells us, in one of his letters, that FELTON, the murderer of the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, in his attempt to escape, "was so amaz'd that he miss'd his way, and so struck into the pastry, where"—he was arrested. The perversion of *jewelry, confectionary, pastry, pottery* and *crockery* is probably due to the substitution of signs inscribed with words for those first used, which were merely decorated with some device or sign—whence the name. The jeweler put up "jewelry" over his shop door, and the crocker, "crockery," and so forth; and these names of places were at last misapprehended as names of the articles for sale in those places. As *crock* passed out of use as a general name, (although no one nowadays has any difficulty in understanding the title of the story of the "Crock of Gold,") *crockery* was the first, and is the best established, of these perverted words. Next comes *confectionary*, although *confections* is not quite out of use, and might be easily restored; and the common use of *paste, pot* and *jewel* leaves no excuse (except conformity to a bad custom which perverts meaning, cramps language, and violates analogy) for displacing them in favor of *pastry, pottery* and *jewelry.*

KINSMAN.—For this hearty English word, full of manhood and warm blood, elegant people have forced upon us two very vague, misty substitutes—*relation* and *connection.* By the use of the latter words in place of the former, nothing is gained and much is lost. Both of them are very general terms. Men have relations of various kinds, and connections are of still wider distribution. Even in regard to family and friends, it is impossible to give these words exactness of meaning; whereas, a man's kin, his kinsmen, are only those of his own blood. His cousin is his kinsman, but his brother-in-law is not. Yet *relation* is made to express both connections, one of blood and the other of law. In losing *kinsman* we lose also his frank, sweet-lipped sister, *kinswoman*, and are obliged to give her place to that poor, mealy-mouthed, ill-made-up Latin interloper, *female relation.*—*Words and their Uses, by Richard Grant White.*

HONOR TO KING ALFRED.—The remains of ALFRED were laid in Hyde Abbey, Winchester, in the year 1112; they were lowered into royal vaults prepared for them in the Abbey choir, before the high altar, and here in this latter Abbey Church they reposed for no less than 686 years in peace. But in the year 1798, a Mr. PAGE rifled the tombs of all valuables, leaving these royal skeletons in the bottom of the vault, at a depth of six feet, coffinless and dishonored, selling the lead from the coffins, and here, just where Mr. PAGE left them, they were found by Mr. JOHN MELLOR, in 1866, with part of the royal sceptre in the vault, also ermine from the royal cape. The bones of this good Saxon King are now lying with those of his pious Queen and two sons, in a little brick vault, in St. Bartholomew's chapel-yard, Hyde-street, Winchester, where the late vicar placed them after they were found. Mr. MELLOR has come to London in order to take steps and see if some national monument may not be raised to this good King's memory, for these are certainly the bones of ALFRED and no other. Will anyone help him?—ANTIQUARY.—*Builder.*

CHALK CLIFFS.—Thus there is a writing upon the wall of cliffs at Cromer, and whoso runs may read it. It tells us, with an authority that cannot be impeached, that the ancient sea-bed of the chalk sea was raised up, and remained dry land until it was covered with forest, stocked with the great game whose spoils have rejoiced your geologists. How long it remained in that condition cannot be said, but the "whirligig of time brought about its revenges" in those days as in these. That dry land, with the bones and teeth of generations of long-lived elephants hidden away among the gnarled roots and dry leaves of its ancient trees, sank gradually to the bottom of the icy sea, which covered it with huge masses of drift and boulder clay. Sea beasts, such as the walrus, now restricted to the extreme north, paddled about where birds had twittered among the topmost twigs of the fir-trees. How long this state of things endured we know not, but at length it came to an end. The upheaved glacial mud hardened into the soil of modern Norfolk. Forests grew once more, the wolf and the beaver replaced the reindeer and the elephant; and at length what we call the history of England dawned. *—Prof. Huxley.*

RUBENS.—RUBENS is to TITIAN what TITIAN was to RAPHAEL, and RAPHAEL to PHIDIAS. Never did artistic sympathy clasp nature in such an open and universal embrace. Ancient boundaries, already often extended, seem removed purposely to expose an infinite career. There is no respect for historic proprieties; he groups together allegoric with real figures, and cardinals with a naked Mercury. There is no deference to the moral order; he fills the ideal heaven of mythology and of the gospel with coarse or mischievous characters; a Magdalen resembling a nurse, and a Ceres whispering some pleasant gossip in her neighbor's ear. There is no dread of exciting physical sensibility; he pushes the horrible to extremes, athwart all the tortures for the punishment of the flesh and all the contortions of howling agony. There is no fear of offending moral delicacy; his Minerva is a shrew who can fight, his Judith a butcher's wife familiar with blood, and his Paris a jocose expert and a dainty amateur. To translate into words the ideas vociferously proclaimed by his Suzannas, his Magdalens, his St. Sebastians, his Graces and his Sirens, in all his [illegible] divine and human, ideal or real, Christian or pagan, would require the terms of RABELAIS. Through him all the natural instincts of human nature appear on the stage; those which had been excluded as gross he reproduces as true, and in him as in nature they encounter the others. Nothing is wanting but the pure and the noble; the whole of human nature is in his grasp, save the loftiest heights. Hence it is that his creativeness is the vastest we have seen, comprehending, as it does, all types, Italian cardinals, Roman emperors, contemporary citizens, peasants and cow-herds, along with the innumerable diversities stamped on humanity by the play of natural forces, and which more than fifteen hundred pictures did not suffice to exhaust.—*The Philosophy of Art in the Netherlands.—H. Taine.*

REMBRANDT.

REMBRANDT, in a peculiar structure of the eye and a wonderfully wild genius—developed, beyond his age and nation, up to the common instincts which bind the Germanic nations together and pave the way for modern sentiments. Constantly collecting his materials, living in solitude and borne along by the growth of an extraordinary faculty, he lived, like our BALZAC, a magician and a visionary in a world fashioned by his own hand, and of which he alone possessed the key. Superior to all painters in the native delicacy and keenness of his optical perceptions, he comprehended this truth, and adhered to it in all its consequences that, to the eye, the essence of a visible object consists of the spot (*tache*), that the simplest color is infinitely complex, that every visual sensation is the product of its elements coupled with its surroundings, that each object on the field of sight is but a single spot modified by others, and that, in this wise, the principal feature of a picture is the ever-present, tremulous, colored atmosphere into which figures are plunged like fishes in the sea. He rendered this atmosphere palpable, and revealed to us its mysterious and thronging population; he impregnated it with the light of his own country—a feeble, yellow illumination like that of a lamp in a cellar; he felt the mournful struggle between it and shadow, the weakness of vanishing rays dying away in gloom, the tremulousness of reflections vainly clinging to gleaming walls, the sum of that vague multitude of half-darks which, invisible to ordinary gaze, seem in his paintings and etchings to form a submarine world dimly visible through an abyss of waters. On emerging from this obscurity the full light, to his eyes, proved a dazzling shower; he felt as if it were flashes of lightning, or some magical effulgence, or as myriads of beaming darts. He found accordingly, in the inanimate world, the completest and most expressive drama, all contrasts and all conflicts, whatever is overwhelming and painfully lugubrious in night, whatever is most fleeting and saddest in ambiguous shadow, whatever is most violent and most irresistible in the irruption of daylight. This done, all that remained was to impose the human drama on the natural drama; a stage thus fashioned indicates of itself its own characters. The Greeks and Italians had known of man and of life only the straightest and tallest stems, the healthy flower blooming in sunshine; he saw the root, everything which crawls and molders in shadow, the stunted and deformed sprouts, the obscure crowd of the poor, the Jewry of Amsterdam, the slimy, suffering populace of a large city and unfavorable climate, the bandy-legged beggar, the bloated idiot, the bald skull of an exhausted craftsman, the pallid features of the sick, the whole of that groveling array of evil passions and hideous miseries which infest our various civilizations like worms in a rotten plank. Once on this road he could comprehend the religion of grief, the true Christianity; he could interpret the Bible as if he were a Lollard; he could recognize the eternal Christ as present now as formerly, as living in a cellar or tavern of Holland as beneath a Jerusalem sun; the healer and consoler of the miserable, alone capable of saving them because as poor and as miserable as themselves. He too, through a reaction, was conscious of pity; by the side of others who seem painters of the aristocracy he is of the people; he is, at least, the most humane; his broader sympathies embrace more of nature fundamentally; no ugliness repels him, no craving for joyousness or nobleness hides from him the lowest depths of truth. Hence it is that, free of all trammels and guided by the keen sensibility of his organs, he has succeeded in portraying in man not merely the general structure and the abstract type which answers for classic art, but again that which is peculiar and profound in the individual, the infinite and indefinable complications of the moral being, the whole of that changeable imprint which concentrates instantaneously on a face the entire history of a soul, and which SHAKESPEARE alone saw with an equally prodigious lucidity. In this respect he is the most original of modern artists, and forges one end of the chain of which the Greeks forged the other; the rest of the masters, Florentine, Venetian and Flemish, stand between them; and when, nowadays, our over-excited sensibility, our extravagant curiosity in the pursuit of subtleties, our unsparing search of the true, our divination of the remote and the obscure in human nature, seeks for predecessors and masters, it is in him and in SHAKESPEARE that BALZAC and DELACROIX are able to find them.—*The Philosophy of Art in the Netherlands, H. Taine.*

OCCUPATION.—What a glorious thing it is for the human heart! Those who work hard seldom yield to fancied or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own tears, weaving the dim shadows that a little exertion might sweep away into a funeral pall, the strong spirit was shorn of its might, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you dark and heavy, toil not with the waves, and wrestle not with the torrent; rather seek by occupation to divert the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you into a thousand channels, which the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those waters will fertilize the present and give birth to fresh flowers, that will become pure and holy in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty in spite of every obstacle. Grief, after all, is but a selfish feeling, and most selfish is the man who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion which brings no joy to his fellow-men.

VICTOR HUGO.—VICTOR HUGO, one of the greatest men France or the literary genius of any other country ever produced, after many years of exile, has returned to Paris. So far from even thinking of calling upon his country to "listen to reason," or any measures for peace, except those which the conquered are to dictate to the conquerors, VICTOR HUGO falls at once into the wild cry of "not an inch of our land, not a stone of our fortresses;" and declares that he will take his place upon the ramparts, and join in the fight "to the bitter end." What an opportunity—such as happens to few great men—has he thus lost for the highest place in future histories of this most tragical period of his country! He, and he only, perhaps, of living men, could venture to speak to France in a tone of practical wisdom, on fairly looking the terrible facts in the face. Any other man would be likely to lose his head, if he were not slain by a less ceremonious process.

Every Prussian gentleman, and probably a considerable percentage of the half-million of Germans now in the field, both read, speak and write French and English, in addition to a good knowledge of their own language and literature. Not so with French gentlemen, including at least nine-tenths of the French officers. Among these self-involved Frenchmen, how much I regret to have to name so great a writer as VICTOR HUGO. But it is a fact that he neither speaks, writes, nor even reads German or English. He only knows—and not at all extensively—the literature of those countries by means of French translations; and had it not been for the truthful and admirable translations of the Chevalier DE CHATELAINE—to whom both countries are so much indebted—the great VICTOR HUGO, to this day, would only have known SHAKESPEARE as the "Immortal Williams." I would not venture to say so much, but that there are unmistakable signs, in his latest works, of his want of knowledge of the English language and literature.—*Once a Week.*

SCIENCE.—Science is, I believe, nothing but trained and organized common sense, differing from the latter only as a veteran may differ from a raw recruit; and its methods differ from those of common sense only so far as the guardsman's cut and thrust differ from the manner in which a savage wields his club. The primary power is the same in each case, and perhaps the untutored savage has the more brawny arm of the two. The real advantage lies in the point and polish of the swordsman's weapon; in the trained eye quick to spy out the weakness of the adversary; in the ready hand prompt to follow it on the instant. But, after all, the sword exercise is only the hewing and poking of the clubman developed and perfected.—*Lay Sermons, Addresses and Reviews—Huxley.*

SINGING OF SWANS.

In times ancient and modern "singing of swans" has been reckoned by naturalists among "vulgar errors" and groundless superstitions. It may, therefore, be interesting to your readers to hear that swans actually do sing, which I can testify by my own personal experience.

From my ninth to my eighteenth year I lived at a place in the west of Iceland, called Gufudalur. It is situated at the end of small firth, called Gufufjördur, which is so shallow that by low water it is almost dry; the bottom of the firth is covered with seagrass (marhálmur.) In this firth hundreds of swans gather together all the year round, except during the Winter months, when the firth is covered with ice; and in the month of August, which is their moulting season, when all of them leave this firth and go to another not far off, called Gilsfjördur. There is no apparent reason for this migration, as Gufufjördur seems in every way as safe and convenient for them during this season as Gilsfjördur. Tradition, therefore, accounts for this migration in the following manner: Once upon a time two widows lived one on each side of Gufufjördur. At that time the swans did not go away during the moulting season, and the widows used to gather great quantities of swans' feathers, which are sold in Iceland at the present day at a half-penny apiece. Thus the swans' feathers formed a considerable item in the income of the two widows. Once, however, one of the widows gathered feathers on a piece of land belonging to the other. A quarrel arose, and one of the widows uttered a spell to the effect that henceforth all the swans should leave Gufufjördur during the moulting season. I will not vouch for the correctness of this tradition, but the fact remains that this migration takes place annually during the above-mentioned season.

During nine years I have heard the singing of the hundreds of swans which gather together in Gufufjördur. In the morning and evening their singing is so loud that it can be heard miles away, and the mountains on both sides ring with the echo of it, for at that time every individual swan seems to join in the chorus. This is, indeed, a wonderful concert. The singing of the swan has not the least resemblance to the cackling of geese or quacking of ducks. In fact, its voice is unlike the voice of any other bird that I have heard; it seems so clear and full, and has, as it were, a metallic ring in it. When it is calm and clear in the morning or the evening, the swans fly along the valley toward the mountains in parties of seven or nine, sometimes only three; as far as I can remember they are always in odd numbers. During their flight, they either keep in a straight line, one after another, or they form a triangle, leaving an open space in the middle, the foremost swan sometimes emitting single sounds at short intervals. The tradition of the singing of the swan being sweetest just before its death is well known in Iceland; but I am unable either to deny or to confirm this tradition, because I have never been present at the death of a swan.

JÓN A. HJALTALIN (Icelander.)

152 St. Paul's Road, Camden Square, N. W.
—*Nature.*

THE ARCHITECTURE OF NUREMBERG.—We name Nuremberg as worthy of attentive study both by the artist and the archæologist, because it is one of the best specimens of a town—speaking of its building only—that has grown fully and freely, according to the natural growth of such an institution when it has not been shaken by external convulsion. It has everything that carries us from the earliest feudal periods to the present time, in the baronial, the ecclesiastical, the municipal, the manufacturing, and the commercial; and these have succeeded each other in their natural order and form. There is the grim vast imperial castle of the oldest type of Norman; the city walls with their round towers, on which the curious in masonry will notice that the lower courses are rough chamfered blocks like Roman work, and the upper clean ashler, each stone having the craftsman's mark visible on its face. Here are the cathedral and its ancillary churches full of rich and beautiful material for the student of Gothic. There are the picturesque high houses with their gables, many of them richly decorated, but every one with an individuality about it courting attention. There is an infinite variety in the architecture, but nowhere a gap or convulsive reaction. All is Gothic—that is to say, down to the latest period the style and ornamentation are the legitimate development of the earlier specimens. The shops, the warehouses, the manufactories, are Gothic; and in harmony with everything else, you see a Gothic crane with its proper penthouse for lifting goods into a Gothic loft. With us it is vain to seek to give beauty and harmony to a warehouse or a manufactory. Such things hide themselves in the back slums of towns, or proclaim themselves in their irredeemable ugliness with no attempt to become endurable in the eyes that look on them. They seem to say they are useful and necessary, and must therefore be endured for all their ugliness.—*Blackwood.*

AN INCIDENT IN THE CHILDHOOD OF JOHN WESLEY.—One Winter night in 1709, the little fellow on waking up found the room so light that his first impression was that daylight had returned, and he called to his nurse to take him up. Having no answer, he put his head out of the curtains, saw the flames above his head, and rushed terrified to the door; but the fire was there, and he climbed up to the window, showing himself to the terror-stricken gazers in the yard below. The sudden cry for a ladder, the terrible response, "There will not be time," the improvised substitute of one man raised on the shoulders of another, and then the awful crash of the falling roof as the child felt the welcome arms clasp him, all remained fixed in WESLEY'S memory with that distinctness which, when associated with strong emotion, gives the event thus stamped upon the mind a significance which nothing in after-life can rival. The roof fell in at the very moment that the child was lifted to the ground, for he says it would have crushed him and his preserver had it not fallen inward. We can easily believe that that sense of personal guidance which WESLEY could only recognize as providential interference with the course of nature took its rise from the moment when the boy, still quivering with the terror of that escape, heard his father cry, "Come, neighbors, let us kneel down; let us give thanks to God; He has given me all my eight children. Let the house go, I am rich enough." The deliverance was commemorated, under one of WESLEY'S portraits, by a vignette of a burning house, with the legend, "Is not this a brand snatched from the burning?" and by WESLEY'S choice of these words for his epitaph, when he believed himself dying, in his fiftieth year.—*Julia Wedgwood's Life of John Wesley.*

PROF. HUXLEY'S PLAN OF EDUCATION.—I conceive the proper course to be somewhat as follows: To begin with, let every child be instructed in those general views of the phenomenon of nature, for which we have no exact English name. The nearest approximation to a name for what I mean which we possess is "physical geography." The Germans have a better, *Erdkunde*, (earth-knowledge, or "geology" in its etymological sense,) that is to say, a general knowledge of the earth, and what is on it, in it, and about it. If any one who has had experience of the ways of young children will call to mind their questions, he will find that, so far as they can be put into any scientific category, they come under the head of *Erdkunde*. The child asks, What is the moon, and why does it shine? What is this water, and where does it run? What is the wind? What makes the waves in the sea? Where does this animal live? and what is the use of this plant? And if not snubbed and stunted by being told not to ask foolish questions, there is no limit to the intellectual craving of a young child, nor any bounds to the slow but solid accretion of knowledge and development of the thinking quality in this way. To all such questions, answers which are necessarily incomplete, but true as far as they go, may be given by any teacher whose ideas represent real knowledge, and not mere book-learning; and a panoramic view of nature, accompanied by a strong infusion of the scientific habit of mind, may thus be placed within the reach of every child of nine or ten.

After this preliminary opening of the eyes to the great spectacle of the daily progress of nature, as the reasoning faculties of the child grow, and he becomes familiar with the use of the tools of knowledge—reading, writing and elementary mathematics—he should pass on to what is in the more strict sense physical science. Now there are two kinds of physical science; the one regards form and the relation of forms to one another; the other deals with causes and effects. In many of what we term our sciences, those two kinds are mixed up together; but systematic botany is a pure example of the former kind, and physics of the latter kind of science. Every educational advantage which training in physical science can give, is obtainable from the proper study of these two; and I should be contented for the present if they, added to our *Erdkunde*, furnished the whole of the scientific curriculum of schools.—*Lay Sermons, Addresses and Reviews.*

SCENERY IN THE NETHERLANDS.—The country is a saturated delta like that of the Po, while Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hague and Utrecht, through their rivers, canals, sea and atmosphere, resemble Venice. Here, as at Venice, nature has made man colorist. Observe the different aspect of things according as you are in a dry country like Provence and the neighborhood of Florence, or on a wet plain like the Netherlands. In the dry country the line predominates, and at once attracts attention; the mountains cut sharp against the sky, with their stories of architecture of a grand and noble style, all objects projecting upward in the limpid air in varied prominence. Here the low horizon is without interest, and the contours of objects are softened, blended and blurred out by the imperceptible vapor with which the atmosphere is always filled; that which predominates is the spot. A cow pasturing, a roof in the centre of a field, a man leaning on a parapet appear as one tone among other tones. The object emerges; it does not start suddenly out of its surroundings as if punched out; you are struck by its modeling, that is to say, by the different degrees of advancing luminousness and the diverse gradations of melting color, which transforms its general tint into a relief, and gives to the eye a sensation of thickness. You would have to pass many days in this country in order to appreciate this subordination of the line to the spot. A bluish or gray vapor is constantly rising from the canals, the rivers, the sea, and from the saturated soil; a universal haze forms a soft gauze over objects, even in the finest weather. Flying scuds, like thin, half-torn white drapery, float over the meadows night and morning. I have repeatedly stood on the quays of the Scheldt contemplating the broad, pallid and slightly rippled water, on which float the dark hulks. The river shines, and on its flat surface the hazy light reflects here and there unsteady scintillations. Clouds ascend constantly around the horizon, their pale, leaden hue and their motionless files suggesting an army of spectres, the spectres of the humid soil, like so many phantoms, always revived and bringing back the eternal showers. Toward the setting sun they become ruddy, while their corpulent masses, trellised all over with gold, remind one of the damascene copes, the brocaded simarres and the embroidered silks with which JORDAENS and RUBENS envelop their bleeding martyrs and their sorrowful madonnas. Quite low down on the sky the sun seems an enormous blaze subsiding into smoke. On reaching Amsterdam or Ostend the impression again deepens; both sea and sky have no form; the fog and interposed showers leave nothing to remember but colors. The water changes in hue every half hour—now of a pale wine tinge, now of a chalky whiteness, now yellow like softened mortar, now black like liquid soot, and sometimes of a sombre purple striped with dashes of green. After a few days' experience you find that, in such a nature only gradations, contrasts and harmonies, in short, the value of tones is of any importance.—*H. Taine.*

"DRESS" AND "GOWN."—Dress has the singular fortune of being misused by one sex only. By town-bred women, both in Great Britain and the United States, and by that very large and wide-spread rural class who affect town-bred airs, *dress* is used for *gown*; and thus woman, in a most unhousewifely way, takes from one good servant half his rights and throws another out of place entirely, thereby leaving herself short-handed. The radical idea expressed in the word *dress* is, right; and *dress*, the verb, means, simply, to set right, to put in order. A captain of infantry orders his company to dress to the right—that is, to bring themselves into order, into line, by looking to the right. The kitchen dresser is so called because upon it dishes are put in order. As to the body, dress is that which puts it in order, in a condition comfortable and suitable to the circumstances in which it is placed. *Dress* is a general term, including the entire apparel, the under garments as well as the outer. No man thinks of calling his coat or his waistcoat his dress, more than of so calling his shirt or his stockings. But women do so call the gown; and thus they use a word which is a vague, general term, and is applicable to all apparel, and belongs to men as much as to women, instead of one which means exactly that which they wish to express—a long outer garment, extending from the shoulder below the knee. *Frock*, sometimes used for *gown*, is properly of more limited application, although it belongs both to masculine and feminine attire. The origin of the perversion is probably untraceable, except by the aid of some woman of close observation and reflection, who is old enough to have been brought up to say *gown*. Such a person might be able to tell us how and why, in a little more than a generation, this word has come to be thus perverted by her sex only.—*Words and Their Uses. Richard Grant White.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE.—The practical value of physiological knowledge! Why is it that educated men can be found to maintain that a slaughter-house in the midst of a great city is rather a good thing than otherwise?—that mothers persist in exposing the largest possible amount of surface of their children to the cold, by the absurd style of dress they adopt, and then marvel at the peculiar dispensation of Providence, which removes their infants by bronchitis and gastric fever? Why is it that quackery rides rampant over the land, and that, not long ago, one of the largest public rooms in this great city could be filled by an audience gravely listening to the reverend expositor of the doctrine—that the simple physiological phenomena known as spirit-rapping, table-turning, phreno-magnetism, and by I know not what other absurd and inappropriate names, are due to the direct and personal agency of Satan?

Why is all this, except from the utter ignorance as to the simplest laws of their own animal life, which prevails among even the most highly educated persons in this country?—*Lay Sermons, Addresses and Reviews—Huxley.*

INDIA-RUBBER.—Considering the many uses to which India-rubber is now applied, one of the most important being its recognized superiority over gutta-percha for deep-sea telegraphs, and remembering the fears entertained some time back of the probability of a decrease in the supply, owing to the exhaustion of the forests consequent upon the immense demand, it is gratifying to learn that the quantity of rubber exported from Para during the past year exceeded that of the previous year by 22,731 arrobas, (an arroba is equal to about twenty-five and one-half pounds,) and by £241,250 in market value. It is true that the more accessible rubber districts are becoming exhausted, and give a smaller yield than in former years, but the rubber-bearing country is so extensive, and its rivers so incompletely explored, that the newly-discovered sources will, no doubt, more than make up any deficiency arising from the exhaustion of the old. It is difficult, however, to obtain accurate or reliable information from those engaged in the collecting of the rubber. The continued demand for rubber, which is collected with comparatively little labor, and requires but little skill and experience, absorbs all the attention of the natives over other products, and the constant rise in its value so stimulates its production, that it is more than probable there will be for some years to come an annual increase in the quantity imported of at least ten per cent.—*Nature.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There is an unhappy woman in England in search of a lost song. She makes a pathetic inquiry under the head of "Literary Notes and Queries," and over the signature of "Sylvia," in a fashionable periodical, to the effect following: "Can any one give me the words of a song I heard lately, consisting of about twenty lines, and speaking of a man with his 'front serene, and wisdom deep the seat'?" We hope Sylvia may succeed in finding this elegant bit of literature if her happiness in life depends upon it to any great extent, and we give her the benefit of repeating her query in this country, whither the plaintive melody may have strayed; but if the other nineteen lines are all on the same subject, and of the same degree of merit, we think it better worth her while to advertise for the man who is spoken of in such lofty terms. If that "front serene," &c., of his forms but one twentieth of his attractions, he should be brought to light, and receive at the hands of Sylvia and the rest the homage which is his due.

The old Roman custom of inspecting the entrails of animals, feeding pullets, and watching the flight of birds, in order to learn the will of the gods and read the secrets of the future, may, after all, not have been altogether so absurd as we have imagined, if a story which comes from Murfreesboro, Tenn., is to be credited. A man there, we are told and apparently expected to believe, has a pullet which recently laid an egg on which the words "Signs and Wonders, 1870," were "distinctly raised." This, if intended as a revelation for the benefit of the human race, comes rather late in the year, but that pullet should be cherished with peculiar care and closely watched. She may have the events of another year in her entrails, and there is no knowing the day or the hour when a startling revelation will be brought forth by this marvelous biddy.

Mr. BERGH, who tells of the charitable achievement of carrying chicken bones in his pocket for thirty-six hours in the expectation of meeting a hungry dog, whose suffering he might assuage by a timely donation, we fear would not be allowed to practice his benevolent system in England, at least not at Richmond. A carpenter in that enlightened community, who was followed about by a sorrowful canine apparently without friends or kindred, ventured to feed him once or twice, and was promptly fined by a zealous Magistrate for not taking out a license to keep the dog. The humane mechanic didn't want to keep the dog, but did find some gratification in relieving his hunger; this, however, made no difference, the law of the realm and the dignity of the Richmond Magistracy did not allow of feeding hungry dogs without a license, and he was forced to hand over twenty-five shillings from his hard earnings as a penalty for his kindness of heart.

The Court of Common Pleas of London has just decided that if a woman purchase a guitar, a gold pencil, and a seal-skin cigar-case without her husband's permission, the vender thereof cannot collect his little bill, because the law is not bound to "render any assistance to the growing luxury and degeneracy of the age." It is good to see the judiciary taking a high moral stand. Guitars and gold pencils, if indulged in to excess, will ruin any people, and as for cigar-cases, every one knows what misery for the uninitiated may be concealed within their seal-skin folds. But we can't help recalling just here a precedent in some of our early law reading, wherein this same sapient tribunal, the Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, decided that £40 worth of cigars a year for a college undergraduate, who was a minor, belonged to the category of necessities, and not of luxuries. The C. C. P. must be consistent in its sternness or the luxury and degeneracy of the age will continue to grow.

It is wonderful with what rapidity various departments of industry are developed in the rejuvenated South. In Georgia they are even making the soil of the proud directly subservient to their commercial interests, albeit to the detriment of their neighbors' health. They have a white and deceitful article there which they dig from the earth and call by the harmless name of kaolin. This is exported in large quantities to the North, where it is extensively used by the shrewd and ingenious Yankee to increase the bulk of flour, starch, powdered sugar, and other commodities of the same useful kind, without adding materially to their value to anybody but the grocers. Kaolin is peculiarly accommodating, and can be made to represent a variety of nice things. It is, withal, exceedingly cheap in its actual cost, and will, no doubt, add largely to the wealth of Georgia if the rest of the world continue to swallow it.

Dr. PUSEY has been feeling badly because an inconsiderate person named VOYSEY accused him of calling St. Matthew dishonest. This imputation, he says, by way of a pathetic expostulation with his cruel accuser, is "alien from" and "shocking to" him. He did not presume to attribute dishonesty to the worthy Evangelist, notwithstanding the fact that he had been a tax-collector in his early days, and might on that account be supposed to have acquired a moral obliquity which years of piety were not sufficient to correct. However, we are glad the learned Doctor did not make this opprobrious charge. He merely said that when St. Matthew enumerated the generations from Adam to Noah as fourteen, and those from Shem to Abraham as fourteen, he did not intend to commit himself to any statement as to the antiquity of mankind. This was certainly very prudent on the part of St. Matthew, and the Doctor did right in giving him credit for it. We hope Dr. PUSEY'S mind is easy after making this explanation, and that VOYSEY will let him alone.

It seems as though Dame Nature had forgotten her accustomed gravity and decorum, and been indulging herself of late in freaks and caprices after the manner of her sex. We have a remarkable number of stories, nowadays, about sea serpents and land serpents, fishes with legs and horns, and other monstrosities not classified by CUVIER, or lectured about by AGASSIZ. San Francisco puts in her claim for having the most remarkable little monster on hand of which any account has been given. It is very like a fish in most respects, and is said to present a very "brilliant appearance." It has nineteen inches of length, four of which is head. This head is ornamented with a "brilliant crimson, semi-transparent," nose, and surmounted with a horn which has a little ball at the end. His eyes are an inch and a half in diameter, and the mouth is furnished with fifteen or twenty fangs, besides an elegant row of fine teeth. Moreover, this monster hath legs, albeit of small proportions, being shorter by a quarter of an inch than the diameter of his eyes. His hind legs, however, are three inches long, and "shaped like the tines of a fork." To finish off his elegant person, he carries a tail nine inches long, in form and size that of a rat. This highly elaborate specimen of the animal productions of California has been turned over to the scientific authorities of the State, and we may expect to hear further news of him if they do not mistake the purpose for which he is sent to them, and have him served up in a "second course."

In some of the far Western States the spirit of enterprise and a thorough attention to business seems to pervade the entire community, even to the very bottom of the scale of being. A traveler lately stopped at a hotel in Leavenworth, Kansas, and while registering his name saw a lively bed-bug making his way briskly across the page. Stopping in consternation at the prospect, he declared that he had in his many travels encountered the most active and energetic of fleas, he had fought single-handed with myriads of musquitoes, whose persistent strategy was not to be surpassed, he had fallen in with rats whose boldness in reconnoitering was unquestionable, but he never before stopped at a place where the bed-bugs looked over the hotel register to see where his room was.

Accident to the Dean Richmond.

From the Troy Times, Dec. 2.

There was an exciting time on the steamer *Dean Richmond*, coming up from New-York last evening. As the boat was entering Newburg Bay, the pin in the walking-beam broke, smashing a considerable portion of the works of the vessel, and entirely stopping the machinery. The shock to the boat extinguished nearly all the lights in the saloon, and produced the greatest consternation among the passengers, many of whom were Trojans, their alarm being increased by the sagging of the boat to one side. Fortunately, the danger was more apparent than real. The steamer *Connecticut* came along shortly afterward, and the passengers of the *Richmond* were transferred to her—Capt. DEMING and his assistants rendering them all the attentions in their power. JOHN MORRISSEY was among the passengers on the *Richmond*.

FINE ARTS.

Winter Exhibition at the Academy of Design—Third Notice—The Brooklyn Exhibition—The Derby Collection—The Prussian Court Painter—Sketches of Our New-York Artists.

We have already given notices of the most striking pictures in the Winter exhibition of the Academy of Design, and we merely propose now to speak of such as are likely, from their small size or less prominent position, to escape the attention of visitors. No. 184 is a portrait of a remarkably pretty dark-haired and dark-eyed young lady, by GEO. H. HALL. We are not an admirer of Mr. HALL'S pictures, in a general way, and we are therefore pleased to be able to express commendation of this. The color is rich and pure, the expression good, and the pose natural and graceful. The skin is too smooth; but, nevertheless, it is a good and very charming picture. "Winter Twilight," (No. 7,) by T. L. SMITH, represents a belated traveler trudging along a country road through the deep snow that overlies the scene. The man is cold and tired, that is very evident, and we feel with him the descending darkness and the chilliness of the surrounding atmosphere. This is a small but most conscientiously-painted picture. "The Surprise," (No. 40,) by VICTOR MUHLIG, wrongly catalogued to VICTOR NEHLIG, is a very charming little picture, representing a party of cavalry, "free lances" we imagine, waiting among the rocks near a turn of the road for a religious procession, just coming over a bridge. The expressions and attitudes of the soldiers are admirably given. No. 151, "The Serenade," by WALTER SATTERLEE, is a pretty conceit enough, but not worked out as it should be. The bird is considerably too large, or the tree and house are too small. The color of the sky is certainly too brilliant. There are several pictures here by GEORGE INNESS, very early ones, we presume, as they are not at all good specimens of his style. "The Haunted Lake," (No. 216,) by GEORGE H. BOUGHTON, should not escape attention, nor should "Performing Dogs," (No. 66,) by DE VOS, nor the admirable representations of canine life by ARMFIELD, of London. In this department Mr. A. F. TAIT has some excellent samples, though scarcely equal to ARMFIELD'S in spirit and finish. Mr. WAKEMAN HOLBERTON has two pictures, Nos. 34 and 59. The former is very pleasing and expressive. Returning to the landscapes once more, we must call attention to No. 182, "Sunset," by CHARLES H. MILLER. This is an effective picture. Light and shadow are well massed, and the color is truthful, but the details are somewhat carelessly worked up. Mr. MILLER will give us a better picture than this, by and bye. No. 52, "Moonrise," by CHARLES A. SOMMER, seems to us deserving of a better position than it now occupies. SAMUEL COLMAN has a painting of "An Emigrant Train Crossing a Creek," (No. 19,) which shows conscientious work and careful attention to details. The contrast of color between the blue water and red brown rocks appears to us, however, to be a little too strong. The large painting (No. 65) by H. REGNAULT, representing an athlete struggling with two horses, is an attempt, though not a successful one, at idealization. Such horses never existed, and in spite of the attitudes the artist has made them assume, life and spirit are wanting. The figure of the man is, however, carefully drawn, and the face expressive. Two good pen and ink drawings by Mr. A. G. HEATON, (Nos. 228 and 229,) we noticed in our last article. Their meaning, which we were quite unable to comprehend, is thus explained by the artist: "'Filling the Purse' is intended to express the sacrifice of true manhood in groveling to supply the undue luxury of the gentler sex. 'Mending the Holes' is an offset to it in the merciless subjection of woman to the arbitrary vanities of her degenerate lord."

SCULPTURE.

The sculpture-room is very bare. There is a bust of the late FRANCIS B. CUTTING, by VAN WART, which appears rather weak, and one of WM. HAZARD, by E. J. KUNTZE, which is somewhat expressive.

THE BROOKLYN EXHIBITION.

The Brooklyn Winter Exhibition, in the Academy of Music, opened on Tuesday. Some 300 pictures are on view, many of which are of great merit, but most of which have been noticed while in this City. Among the most prominent is Mr. F. A. BRIDGMAN'S "Circus in the Province." It is a rather crude and disappointing picture, considering the encomiums which have been lavished on it. Mr. BRIDGMAN will do better than this hereafter. Of the work of Brooklyn artists there are many excellent examples, and it is a pleasure to note a decided improvement in many of the specimens exhibited over those of last season.

THE PRUSSIAN COURT PAINTER, SAAL.

An interesting relic of the Prussian Court Painter, GEO. SAAL, is in the hands of Mr. S. P. AVERY, of this City. It is the last picture painted by SAAL, and is a work of considerable merit. The scene is thus described by the artist in a letter to a friend, dated Paris, August, 1870:

"The scene of the Bear Picture represents an episode in one of my Norwegian journeys. Lodging with a family of bear-hunters I was notified by these people that they had been for some time on the track of a large bear in some section of a near mountain. I refrained some time from setting up my easel, but the beauty of the place finally prevailed against my uneasiness, and, armed with my rifle, I took the risk. Painting in those regions being a rare thing, it sometimes happened that a stray person stopped near to me, sometimes to talk but oftener to silently and respectfully examine my work. It was not surprising, therefore, that on this day the noise of steps behind me did not attract my attention. I was absorbed in my labor, which undoubtedly saved me from a dangerous encounter with my strange admirer of which I had not the least suspicion. Here is the way I learned the peril I was in. My host's sons, in pursuit of the bear, had scaled the rocks facing my position; they saw me at work, and likewise saw the bear leave his den, place himself behind me, look a long time attentively at me, and leave as good naturedly as he came. Their fear for me must have been as great as my indifference, since, on my returning, they received me with the liveliest expressions of joy. On the following day the chase was resumed, and the unfortunate bear became the victim of it. He was one of the largest lately killed. In remembrance of the danger I had escaped they willingly resigned his skin to me, and which for many years remained one of the most beautiful trophies of my travels in the boreal country."

SAAL, who was a most amiable and sensitive man, was, with thousands of his countrymen, finally expelled from Paris soon after the commencement of hostilities. This harsh treatment, with the privations he subsequently suffered, completely broke down his health, and he died the victim of a cruel and tyrannical decree.

THE DERBY COLLECTION.

A private view of one of the largest and most important collections of foreign pictures ever, we believe, brought to this country was afforded us recently by Mr. H. W. DERBY. It comprises specimens by Achenbach, Koekkoek, Breton, Boutibonne, Plassan, Diaz, Jaques, Maréchal de Metz, Count Calix, Bougerau, Backalowicz, Rousseau, Cabanel, Van Marcke, Alfred Stevens Richter, Troyon, Ziem and many other eminent artists. Among these, the "Venus," by Cabanel, will attract attention from its tenderness of expression and purity of color, while the cattle pieces of JAQUES and VAN MARCKE, are noticeable as two of the strongest and finest specimens of animal painting ever produced by these great artists. There are also two pastilles, by MARECHAL, life size, one representing "Columbus Chained on Board His Ship," and the other, "Galileo in His Observatory." They were formerly the property of Prince NAPOLEON, and are remarkable for their vigor of expression and fine color. Another invoice, comprising pictures by MERLE, TROYON, LEYS, KAULBACH, DAVID NICHOL, R. A., and other great artists, is now on the way from Europe. On its arrival the whole collection, which we roughly estimate as being worth nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, will be removed from its present location, at No. 18 East Tenth-street, and placed on public exhibition.

THE SNEDECOR GALLERY.

This gallery is now open for the Winter, with a small but choice collection of works of art. Among them we notice "The Regatta for the Queen's Cup," by S. COLMAN, in which that most difficult subject, water, is well treated, and there are a light and atmosphere about the picture which places it above the range of mediocrity as a work of art. Some of the lines are, however, undeniably hard. In this gallery we also notice a picture by TISSOT, somewhat in the medieval style, which will attract attention by its singularity if by nothing else. The figures have so little relief that they appear to be all stuck together. Here are also a fine marine piece, by Mr. F. DE HAAS, two landscapes by JOSEPH M. HART; a rather pleasing piece of color and expression, "A Lady Nursing Her Child," by Z. BURNER; a landscape by BIERSTADT, in his earlier style, which is in some respects better than his later, and specimens by VAN MARCKE, ESCONSURA, SCHREYER, VICTOR NEHLIG, J. G. BROWN and J. B. IRVING. The last is grand in color, though not so good in expression as some of Mr. IRVING'S earlier pictures. A fine piece of drawing and coloring, by LEVY, "A Boy and Girl Looking Over a Precipice," and two nude children, by a French artist, are worthy of notice.

NEW-YORK ARTISTS.

A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* thus pleasantly sketches some of our prominent artists:

WILLIAM PAGE has his studio and reception room on the first floor, where his twin "Venus" and copy of TITIAN'S "Flower Girl," and the "Sistine Madonna" hang in oddly assorted company. He is the last man one would suspect of painting such well-favored women—gray-coated, with an American beard and slight stiffness of air, he might be taken for a professor of an orthodox college, but hardly for the groom of the chambers to goddesses of beauty. He is pleasant, "apt to teach," has the air of a domestic man, and believes in green-toned varnish, a sort of verd antique effect in pictures. It is a wonder how a man can live so many years abroad, keeping so thoroughly American in style and habits of thinking. Only an American could so retain his nationality.

Mr. HAYS, the successful painter of animals, has a studio on the second floor, I think—a charming place, with great prairie landscapes, creating a feeling of immense breadth, among canopies of South American palms, huge ferns, and trophies of the chase, which decorate the walls. His magnificent bisons and wild bulls, heaving their massive shoulders, give the spectator something of the delight one feels at sight of a water-spout or hurricane, embodiments of rude, gigantic power. The man who masters these subjects is slight and nervous looking, with a delicate face, whose expression is tinctured by a slight restless melancholy. You should see him badgered by one of the young ladies who collect "art notes" for the semi-literary weeklies. He is a man who hates personality and questioning like the plague, but the tall young spinster in black has no ruth. "Which class of subjects does he prefer? Does he think his success is commensurate to his labor? How does he work best, under what conditions?" and so on, with the same considerate delicacy, not omitting to ask the prices he sets on his last pictures. The artist hesitates, his muscles twitch under their skin, and you can read his torture; he changes to another corner of the studio, retreats behind his great canvas to no avail. Finally he stands unflinching, with drooping lids, and gives no sign even when she demands the reason why he is not in the Academy. "Because they did not want me there" is an awful answer, which ought to warn her off that ground, but duty keeps her at the post. To such men as Mr. HAYS it makes no manner of difference whether they are in the Academy or not—we can't say as much for the Academy, however.

The visitor probably meets Mr. W. H. BEARD in the lower hall, concealed somewhere in the cavernous depths of a huge sombrero, taking leave of the building to escape the reception, which he heartily detests. Cold and grim his portals are, and would grind their teeth to let you pass were that inevitable. This great Cossack of a man, with curling hair like MURAT or ELIAS HOWE, dark and heavy, seems unwilling to accept new acquaintances, but when the magnetism of a right spirit makes its way to his quick sense, the tempered quality of his manner is worth any probation to win. He is not morose, he is not *blasé*, but a very sunny, and sincere, and admirable man, who wants intimates after his own heart. Fond of children, of clear-hearted women; fond of low, mellow laughter, of Indian Summer days, and the drolleries of nature, he is by no means to be mistaken for a purely comic painter. There appears to me a parallel between Mr. BEARD and TOM HOOD, the same pointed sensitiveness in both which turns to humor on one side or pathos on the other. So it was that no sentiment thrills us like HOOD'S "Deathbed," or "Bridge of Sighs;" his tenderness is genuinely the reverse of his humor, not a distinct quality from it. Just so with Mr. BEARD'S pictures, the "Feast of the Bears," for instance; the distance is slightly wrought, it is true, but the depths of the sunny woods are hazy and inviting enough for a band of Dryads or a Tuscan love-scene. Coming to the pictures of sentiment, when he allows himself to paint his real spirits, I fancied there were few things more broodingly mournful than his "Evening on the Prairie"—a flock of cranes drinking at a pool in twilight. The shadows are so lonesome, the prairie so deserted, the dimness gathering; the birds, stalking ghostly in the unearthly gleaming pools, among the desolate reeds, breathe the half pathetic, ominous, alien spirit of the scene as I have dreamed through it many a Wisconsin twilight, the warm light fading long, and the aromatic smell of burning grass tinting, so to speak, the pure balm of the air. There is death and farewell on the face of day, but in the companion-picture, "Morning," how delicately is this awful spirit banished by the light yet scarce less ghostly mists that fly against the sun. The troops of birds are alive with the wild wisdom of their kind; fair, wistful and fugitive is the first daylight's charm, yet rather indicated than set before you as the reverie shapes itself from the cigar smoke. Privately Mr. BEARD detests the constant making of comic pictures; he struck out a few subjects in this satiric vein, and the public would bind him forever to this work. He, himself, says that he prefers to paint something besides fables, and it irritates him that people demand to be kept in a guffaw all the time. Once in awhile he revenges himself on this taste by painting a picture like "Raining Cats and Dogs," which no one can look at with much pleasure in its diabolic, revolting humor. Though Mr. BEARD won't let people into his studio, he can't help letting himself out once in a way.

Mr. MCENTEE and Mr. S. R. GIFFORD are idealists, akin, yet diverse, delighting in the most subtle traits of nature, under different influences. The captivating, gold-infused mists of October, the salmon-tinged floats of morning, the lightest, most evanescent films that can take color, appear on the canvas of the latter, which holds day dreams and spells of the mirage. For the former there is an irresistible charm in the tender blue and shadow of November, lit by some solitary gleam of red leaves, more delicate than the splendors of early Autumn. Both artists spent the last year abroad, and (shall it be confessed?) grew heartily sick of the shine and damps of Rome. Perhaps it was only a Winter feeling which led them to long for American comfort, and the benefits even of New-York contractors, rather than the slippery steps which lead to the shrine of a Madonna and the mouldy chill of Roman galleries. The two finest of American artists are susceptible to the coziness of high tea and delicate biscuit; they are men old enough to put a proper value on creature comforts. Mr. MCENTEE is a slight, low-statured man, with sparkling black eyes and curling hair, as I remember him. Mr. GIFFORD is tall, neither stout nor slender, with more of the artist in expression than his gentle, vivacious-looking *confrere*, who might be taken for a truly excellent and hard-working clergyman. One thing I like vastly about Mr. GIFFORD; he neither aspires to praise nor disdains it, but accepts a compliment with the frank smile of a candid spirit and lets it die away as unconcernedly. Double-refined gentlemen I should call these delicate brothers of the brush, and mean nothing less than cynicism by the words. Although Mr. GIFFORD is not handsome, save by elegant figure and expression, he is much persecuted by artist-loving ladies, who attend the receptions in careful toilet, with most amiably prepared enthusiasm and confection compliments unsparingly sweetened like this; "Now, Mr. GIFFORD, don't you feel a great many times that your pictures really do surpass nature and beautify her?" This naive inquiry from a mature creature in purple velvet and white ostrich tips. It is delicious to hear Mr. GIFFORD answer in the most matter-of-fact way, as if he had really considered the question that "No, he didn't think he ever had," with not a smile to be had out of him either. Mr. MCENTEE is well protected from such amateurs, as he has a wife and sister living with him.

You know all about Mr. JULIAN SCOTT, the young soldier-artist, whom WILLIAM E. DODGE found drawing pictures in hospital, and gave him a chance to study forthwith. He has a nice, frank face and a fund of early enthusiasm for art, which will do him good service if it makes him work in proportion. His clear, blue eye and earnest, candid gaze, as a critical friend discussed the pleasant foundation truths of art, are among the agreeable recollections of the building. He is not one of the *dilettante* young artists who fill their rooms with bric-a-brac, inlaid cabinets, and old clocks and candle-sticks, as if art were a plant that needed such mulching, and draw marvelous pictures of their friends' houses, horses and daughters by way of return.

The brothers WILLIAM and JAMES HART, whose landscapes are so popular, are two tall Scotchmen, with strongly-marked national characteristics, very warm hair, which reminds one of Mr. WILLIAM HART'S favorite reds and yellows in Autumn foliage not wanting. They are cautious, industrious, methodical, as business men, and earn their popularity by dint of their work and planning.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ALEXANDER DUMAS is convalescent, and staying at Dieppe.

A photographer in Glasgow has received orders from a London house for 60,000 photographs of the Marquis of LORNE.

M. ROCHEFORT is preparing a volume, to be published only after the war, entitled *The Government of the National Defense.*

At the present moment Russia possesses, in scattered detachments from the Niemen to the Ural, an aggregate of 427,294 fighting men of all arms.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a telegram from Munich announcing that the German Federal question is solved. Prussia has yielded in the military question and Bavaria in the others.

A London journal is informed that an exhibition of Irish portraits is proposed to be held in Dublin next Spring. What are Irish portraits?

The French papers announce the formation of numerous companies of Francs-Tireurs. One of the most recent is, in addition to a rifle and bayonet, armed with a lasso.

In a ballet performed at Berlin one scene represents Paris, whence GAMBETTA and others are escaping in a large balloon. A Prussian soldier shoots at the balloon, and brings it down.

The gentleman who delivered over the Quirinal Palace to the representative of the King of Italy was a blacksmith, as he had to be employed "to break into the premises."

Stambool will, in a few weeks, inaugurate its first railway, and have a station near the Seven Towers, which of yore used to be the station for the imprisonment of foreign Ambassadors.

On the Boulevard Rochechuart, Paris, is a butcher's shop where cats and dogs are sold for food. The animals for sale are hung up to the front of the shop, adorned with wreaths of foliage. The Mobiles of Loiret, who are encamped on the boulevard, buy a good many of them for their daily meal.

For some time past electricians have been trying to discover a way to send two messages at the same time along a single wire. The *Athenæum* understands that the problem has been solved by Mr. C. F. VARLEY, who has devised a method by which four currents at once can be delivered by a single wire.

The French official paper at Mézières urges the assassination of the Germans, remarking that if each of the 60,000 enrolled Francs-Tireurs shot a Prussian a day there would in ten days be none left. The Francs-Tireurs of the Ardennes are divided into the "Destroyers of the Mézières" and the "Butchers of the Ardennes." This is "civilized warfare." The Prussian mode is "barbarous."

The bonfire in front of Balmoral Gastle, to celebrate the settlement of the marriage of the Princess LOUISE to the Marquis of LORNE, was composed of barrels of tar, birch and fir-wood, saw-mill sweepings, &c. It measured upward of 100 feet in circumference at the base, and was nearly thirty feet in height. The light was applied to the pile by His Royal Highness, Prince LEOPOLD.

The number of fortresses seized by the Germans is, remarks the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, unprecedented, and so are the spoils obtained. Up to a few days ago the total of the artillery taken amounted to 3,653 guns and 155 *mitrailleurs*. Nearly 500,000 Chassepots, some ninety eagles and standards, &c., have likewise changed hands, the whole of the military booty being already estimated at between 80,000,000 and 100,000,000 francs.

Recollecting the unhappy fate of the Library at Strasbourg, which was completely burnt during the siege, it is some consolation to lovers of books that Metz escaped a bombardment, so that her library and museum remain still intact. The library consists of about 30,000 volumes of printed books, and 1,157 MSS., many of which date as far back as the tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Some are beautifully illuminated, and others are historically valuable, such as the chronicles of Paul Ferry and Phillippe de Vigneulles.

Says the *Court Journal*: "DEJAZET danced before the Allied Sovereigns, when they entered Paris in 1815, and even then she was well known as a celebrity of the Parisian stage. Seventy odd is the lowest estimate of her age; and yet every night this septuagenarian lady acts boys' parts with a marvelous imitation of youth. The voice is a little cracked, and the figure has lost its roundness, and the wrinkles come out when the light falls strongly upon the powdered face. But still even the most ill-natured critic cannot say that DEJAZET looks like an old woman."

The Alleged Mutiny on Board the Old Colony—Discharge of the Spanish Sailors—The Captain and His Mates Held on a Charge of Cruelty.

An examination was held by Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, in the case of RAYMOND RAU and FRANCO FRANK, the Spanish sailors who are charged with mutiny and attempted arson on board the ship *Old Colony*, while at sea. The prisoners were arrested by order of the Commissioner, on the statement of Capt. GRINDLE, master of the vessel, without consulting with the District-Attorney on the merits of the complaint, as is the usual custom among other Commissioners. At the time of their arrest, the prisoners were suffering from the effects of injuries, which they allege they received at the hands of Capt. GRINDLE and his officers, and they were sent to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. Capt. GRINDLE and his three mates were held by Commissioner SHIELDS to answer a charge of cruel and unusual punishment. Capt. GRINDLE and his first mate, B. V. CROOKE, were examined yesterday in support of the charge of mutiny, but the only fact they offered to sustain the allegation was to the effect that the accused had frequently shirked duty. They admitted that the prisoners were not able seamen. The steward of the vessel testified that for fifteen days RAU and FRANK were confined in irons, and only received hard bread and water during that time.

Commissioner OSBORNE then said: This examination shows as if an offense had been committed by the Captain and not by the prisoners. The Captain discovered that the men were not able seamen—one was sick and not able to work, and the other testimony shows that these men were sick at Cadiz, and, knowing this, the Captain brought them on to New-York. They were fed on bread and water, and brought on from Cadiz, although their wages were exhausted at Valencia. He detains them and feeds them on bread and water, and arrives here, and then makes the charge of attempted mutiny, while in reality there is not a single fact in the case to sustain the charge. Then, as to arson—they only find some materials and sand-paper, and these persons who found these materials were not produced by the prosecution, and so we have no evidence. The case is wholly unfounded. In fact, on the charges of mutiny and conspiracy, or attempt to set fire to the ship, the cruel and brutal treatment of the officers by command of the Captain have placed these men in such a position as to compel us to adjourn until they should be in a condition to appear. As to the course pursued by the managers and owners of the ship against these men—it is a disgrace to our merchant marine. I discharge them from custody.

RAU and FRANK were removed to Bellevue Hospital, and GRINDLE and COOKE and the second and third mates were held for examination before Commissioner SHIELDS.

The South African Diamond Fever—Fifty Bostonians Going to the Mines.

From the Boston Post, Nov. 30.

Diamonds are a most attractive article, alike in the eyes of women and men. A number of Bostonians are about to proceed to Africa to seek the shining treasures. The British bark *George T. Kemp*, Capt. WHITING, arrived at this port yesterday, fresh from the South African fields. The vessel will remain in port a few days, and on her return will take out as passengers about fifty of our citizens. They are mostly miners, who have had experience in California and Australia, and are familiar with the privations and excitement of a miner's life. One of them, past the middle age of life, has followed the occupation of a miner for twenty years, in different parts of the world, and is still in search of the golden riches. The vessel goes direct to Port Elizabeth, Cape Good Hope, where the explorers have a journey of 428 miles by land to reach the diamond fields. The roads are good, the wayside inns frequent, and there is plenty of water and grass for cattle. The venture will at least be full of interest. Let us hope that it will result in a fortune to those who may take part in it. The reports about the wealth of the country and the richness of the diamond mines are, perhaps, exaggerated in many instances, but there is no doubt of the existence of the precious gems there to a more or less extent. The vessel will sail about Dec. 15. The list is still open for a few more.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1870.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 80 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Our London dispatches state that the fact is undeniable that the French won a decided victory near Orleans on Friday, but were as decidedly repulsed in the engagements before Paris. There is no truth in the report that the Army of the Loire has effected a junction with TROCHU's forces. It is, however, regarded as certain that the Prussian lines were repeatedly pierced during the fight. It is further stated, that the bayonet charges of the French were exceedingly brilliant. A dispatch from Lille repeats the assertion that the sortie from Paris was successful.

At Etampes, thirty miles south of Paris, the Prussians are concentrating to prevent the advance of Gen. PALADINES. Here, according to the London *Times* correspondent, the French, numbering 50,000, attacked the Prussians on Friday, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The City of Autun, in the South, in the Department of Saone-et-Loire, was attacked by the Prussians on Wednesday; after a severe engagement they were repulsed. GARIBALDI'S Mobiles, it is reported, fought well. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has left Pithiviers. In the North the Prussians are evidently operating against Amiens. Abbeville, in the Department of Somme, on the Bologne and Amiens Railway, has been occupied, and Doullens, seventeen miles north of Amiens, is threatened by a German column.

Reports from within Paris to the 30th are received at London. The authorities had made public the details of recent operations around the city. They claim that the forces of Gen. VINOY, BUZENVAL and DESPREAU, who moved out of the fortifications on a reconnoissance, on the 29th, south of L'Hay and Choisy le Roi, carried the positions of the Prussians. The Paris Press have been ordered to publish no reports or particulars of military movements not sanctioned by the Government officials on pain of suppression. At Tours, balloon reports from Paris, of the recent engagements, are received. It is claimed by these that the French advance was prevented by a sudden rise of the river, caused by the breaking of a dam by the Prussians. What purports to be the proposed terms of the surrender of Paris are given among our dispatches.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

It is reported from Vienna that Turkey, Italy, England, Prussia and Austria have accepted the proposal of a conference. In Egypt the army furloughs have all been withdrawn, so that in case of war the army can at once be placed at the disposal of the Sultan. At a large Birmingham meeting, on Friday evening, resolutions favoring a Peace Congress were unanimously adopted, and several peace speeches were made.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., addressed his constituents on Friday evening on the fishing difficulties, and expressing the hope that those and the *Alabama* question would soon be amicably settled....The daughter of Minister MOTLEY is soon to be married to Mr. ALGERNON SHERIDAN, son of R. BRINSLEY SHERIDAN....Signor TORRIANO has been appointed President of the Italian Senate.

GENERAL.

The second session of the Forty-first Congress begins to-morrow. The President's Message and the reports of the heads of Departments will be submitted in the course of the day. Many of the members are already at Washington.

LOUIS DIEBLE, formerly burgomaster of Kattewitz, in Prussia, and charged with embezzlement in that office, has been before the Courts of Baltimore during the past week, and is to be handed over to the Prussian authorities under the Extradition treaty.

AUSTELL & INMAN, of New-York, have commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court, at St. Louis, Mo., against MARTIN L. CONNELL to recover $150,000, loaned to the defendant in 1867.

DAVID P. PECKHAM hung himself at Providence, R. I., on Friday night, and CHARLES H. FITCH committed suicide at Louisville, Ky., yesterday afternoon.

Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel*, and T. L. CLINGMAN, ex-United States Senator, had a set-to with canes in the streets of Raleigh yesterday, and both were somewhat damaged.

It is reported that an attempt has been made at Baton Rouge, La., to assassinate Lieut. BANDY, who testified against the alleged rioters of that place.

The Democrats of the North Carolina Legislature are talking about impeaching Gov. HOLDEN, and calling a new Constitutional Convention.

M. TREILHARD, appointed Minister to the United States by the French Empire, has just received his credentials from the Republic.

There is to be a grand celebration of the laying of the wooden pavement on Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington, on the 21st and 22d of February.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been raised in San Francisco, Cal., to establish a first-class Democratic newspaper in that city.

A meeting of merchants and others was held in Philadelphia yesterday and an executive committee appointed to obtain subscriptions for the new steam-ship enterprise, in order to secure the offer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to contribute $400,000 for the same purpose. Four iron steamers are in contemplation to run from Philadelphia to Liverpool.

The attention of the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania has just been called to the fact that several foreign corporations, including the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, are operating in that State without permission of the Legislature. It is his duty to prosecute all such parties.

The Clan Campbell, wherever scattered, is invited to unite in getting up a wedding gift for Princess LOUISA on occasion of her marriage with Marquis of LORN.

Two freight trains on the Grand Trunk Railway collided yesterday, near Brighton Station, Ont. Three persons were killed and several wounded.

The steamers *Columbia* and *Meuse* left Havana yesterday for an ocean race to New-York.

A suit has been begun against the City of Chicago by ROLLIN WHEELER to obtain a decree declaring null and void $5,000,000 of bonds issued between the date of the adoption of the new State Constitution and its going into effect.

WILLIAM GASTON has been nominated for Mayor in Boston by the Independent Citizens' Committee, as well as the Democratic Party.

Seven indictments have been found against JOHN SPEER, the defaulting Ex-Collector at Leavenworth, Kansas, and five against each of his deputies, BARRICKLAND and HORN.

The Girard Lake Iron Works, near Schuylkill, Penn., were burned on Friday night. The loss is $175,000, and 350 workmen are thrown out of employment.

The Metairie races at New-Orleans closed yesterday.

The State Temperance Convention of North Carolina adjourned yesterday after a harmonious session of two days.

A fire occurred at St. John, N. B., on Friday night, which destroyed several manufacturing establishments, valued in the aggregate at $50,000.

Two shoe manufactories were burned at Holliston, Mass., yesterday.

The Church and Political Corruption.

We have received, since the recent struggle with the "Ring" in these columns, hundreds of letters from those who represent the moral interests of society, approving and applauding our course. With these, we are, of course, duly gratified. The applause of the classes best entitled to be heard is never indifferent to any body of reformers. Still we cannot at times escape the conviction that our friends find their portion of the contest an extremely agreeable one. They applaud while others strike the blows. They sit above and deal in general criticisms on public corruption, while we are below in the heat and dust of attacking particular and individual acts of robbery and official cheating.

It need not be said to any readers familiar with the course of the TIMES, that we have always felt and expressed a profound respect for those moral leaders under modern civilization, the clergy of the country. No class of men in our community have done better public services and with less reward. Their influence is deservedly deep and extensive. Yet there could not exist such universal corruption as exists here in New-York, with public officials rolling up princely fortunes by the most disgraceful means; with Judges bought and sold; with taxation and assessment matters of bribery and purchase; with jobs which support thousands of thieves on the earnings of honest men, and votes known to be offered in the market for money—there could not be all this iniquity without the Church having some responsibility for it.

The Christian ministry, and the church members and communicants, embody the most tremendous force in human affairs—the enlightened conscience. If this public conscience were what it should be, there would no more be habitual swindling of the public than there would be habitual highway robbery. If the Church felt and acted toward political corruption and official bribery as it ought to do, the public sense of the wrong and shame of these things would be so quickened as to burn these sores out from the body politic, as if by fire.

The men who had become rich by jobbery would be socially outlawed. Those who had built "palatial residences" from the ill-gotten wages of iniquity would be looked upon by the young with the horror with which successful gamblers or wealthy ruffians are now regarded. The thousands who never applaud or vote for these plunderers of the public, would begin to put them in their proper place. The absolute number of the vicious is always small. It is the good who support them, who are numerous. When our ministry and churches fairly take up the consideration of this tremendous evil of public dishonesty, and enter on a crusade against it as against the worst sin of American society, they will be surprised to find how weak it is against the aroused moral forces of society. But at present, the grand conservator of the moral elements of the world looks on with indifference at the tremendous struggle beginning between banded official corruption and the public conscience. At the most, the teachers of religion and morality applaud, while others fight.

It is well known in our country towns and villages that church members, or attendants on public worship, return from a Winter's session of the Legislature, enriched by suddenly-acquired wealth which ought "to rust like a canker." And yet they sit Sunday after Sunday in their comfortable seats, and hear of the general depravity of human nature without even an uncomfortable sensation that they have committed an act of public theft, for which both human and divine judgment will hold them to strict account.

We have ourselves attended several times to the case of a well-known lawyer, a Sunday-school teacher, and a member of a prominent Christian church in Brooklyn, who is rolling up wealth by being employed on behalf of a corrupt railroad corporation to defraud its stockholders and the public. Were the conscience of the Church right, such things could not be. Such men would feel the contempt and the indignation of their fellow-worshipers or church brethren. Nothing can reform our fearful public corruption—no laws or parties—but the aroused public conscience. When this is once touched, it will consume and destroy this decaying spot in our society, as the awakened conscience of Germany, under LUTHER, burnt out ecclesiastical corruption. The proper agency and means for arousing this is the Christian ministry, and the nominally religious community. Bribery and jobbery should be preached at in the pulpits, lectured at in the Sunday-schools, and talked at in the family. Honest men should resolve that the public swindler, no matter how successful, should never enter their doors. Society should be closed to official thieves, even if they have robbed millions. Men of all parties, who value honor and morality, should determine to make the first of all tests, in voting for a candidate, his reputed character for public integrity. The great underswell of conscientious indignation, which is moving in the depths of our community against these ruffians and swindlers, should burst forth and find expression in all our schools and churches.

Islam's Dilemma.

The employment of the insurrectionary element in the Turkish Empire is so obvious a means of paralyzing the opposition to Russia's advance, that all calculations as to the conflict which may take place must be largely based on the course of these internal divisions. The English policy of ignoring substantially the force of this element, shown even so recently as the Cretan insurrection by the Blue-book of Consular Reports from the Turkish provinces, is the more unaccountable from the strong light thrown on this fallacy by the very want which called out these reports. The Cretan insurrection had been, in its beginnings, passed by in almost silent contempt by the English Government, as a movement without justification or basis of popular feeling. Yet, without any noteworthy assistance, except what it received from poverty-stricken Greece, it lasted three years, cost the Turkish Empire two hundred and fifty millions of francs, and in dead and disabled soldiers, (mainly, it is true, by disease and bad sanitary management,) fifty thousand soldiers.

And this was an insurrection to which the Russian Government lent no direct aid, and which was originated outside of its plans, in an island which contained only a population of about 270,000 all told, and of which about fifty thousand were sympathetic with the Government. How many such insurrections would it require to occupy the forces of the Sultan? To how great an extent can the Czar employ this force in case of need?

The first of these questions is easily answered. The number of troops sent to Crete was about eighty-five battalions of Turkish, and twenty-two of Egyptian troops. Of these the Viceroy withdrew, in accordance with a secret treaty with Russia, about ten thousand at the end of two years' fighting, and of the Turkish about sixteen thousand remained when the insurrection was brought to an end. These battalions ranged from five hundred to one thousand men, having probably not less than seven hundred on the average. This does not include the employment of a fleet amounting to nearly thirty ships of all classes, from iron-clads to gun-boats.

It must be remembered that the Turkish armies are entirely drawn from the Mussulman population, which already is taxed to the extent of five per cent. of the males. The Christian cannot be depended on, and will not be employed. The Viceroy's army of twenty thousand is absolutely worthless, and even the American officers said to be in his employ will never make them capable of resisting northern troops or even insurgents, even if his Highness cared to lend them; and if he wanted to make trouble, a regiment of European soldiers and a couple of frigates at Alexandria would paralyze him. Egypt may be left out of the calculation.

But Montenegro, Herzegovina, Servia and Bosnia furnish a warlike race, Sclavonic and already Russified, organized and armed. They will rise simultaneously at a word from the Czar. The Roumanians, better organized, but poor soldiers of a demoralized and effete stock—for race it can hardly be called—will still add to the embarrassments of Turkey. Bulgarians are better people and more industrious, perhaps, though even worse warriors than the Roumanians, but equally under control of the agitating influences which could put the whole of the European Provinces of Turkey into motion at once. The Albanians will go to the master who pays them best. Macedonia, Epirus and Thessaly will probably not add to the trouble to any great extent, the Russian policy being unfavorable to the employment of the Greek element, and the English Government being able, if necessary, to control all Hellenic movements.

But of these eight millions, more or less, of hostile subjects of the Sultan, it will not be unreasonable to count on half a million insurgents. The Cretans had only about twenty-five thousand men capable of bearing arms, of whom not more than fifteen thousand were, during the course of the insurrection, actually armed, and never over one-third of those at one time. Of course no calculation even approximatively exact can be made in such cases, but any one may form from these elements an estimate of tolerable value as to the effect of the rising which will take place whenever the critical moment arrives.

Of course no one outside the Russian Administration can claim to know anything of what its course will be, but there are certain steps so obviously advantageous in case of a complication of matters that they are to be regarded as certain elements of the solution. Russia probably does not intend to take on her the onus of precipitating the conflict, but already we hear that there are great agitations in the provinces, as was sure to be the case with Russian troops massing at Odessa. If at any given moment there should break out insurrections in all the provinces of Turkey in Europe, the Sultan must decide to fight, or to invoke the pacifying influence of Russia. If to help him in the former case, Austria lends him troops, it will furnish the Czar all the justification he needs in the eyes of the whole world to declare war. If the latter contingency arrives, Russia, as guardian of an imbecile Empire, enters into possession, in the interest of the imbecile, of the estates. To preserve her influence with the populations, she must obtain concessions equivalent to independence, if even the case is not so far pushed that nothing but absolute and recognized independence will satisfy them. Russia can direct the movement—could she stop or even check it when once commenced? We doubt if she could, or would care to try.

Against such a movement no European Power except Austria can find a pretext to move, so that to insure a check to Russian plans there only remains to compel her to a retreat from her advanced position, which would destroy her moral influence on the provinces. But if the combination of the Western Powers is too strong for her direct resistance, she has only to prolong the negotiations, and push her preparations to sustain insurrections as against Austrian interference, and give the word for a rising.

If England gives a lukewarm support to Turkish integrity, the probability seems to be that the Sultan will invoke Russian protection, and that a Sclavonic confederation will follow, which will embrace the territory from Dalmatia to the Black Sea, and on the Archipelago as far as Macedonia. The whole tract is intensely friendly to the Czar, and its internal disorders by and by will furnish pretexts for Russian occupation. Austrian policy in the conjuncture we shall consider in another article.

Deference to Women.

Somewhere in his "Autocrat papers," Dr. HOLMES holds that every man is entitled to at least two glances at a pretty woman whom he meets in a public thoroughfare; the first of ordinary inquiry, the second of admiration. To his notion the promenade is a public art gallery, and every attractive face a picture to be contemplated and enjoyed. A charming woman, therefore, ought not to take offense at the involuntary stare, provided it be not pointedly disrespectful, which marks the homage rendered to her beauty; for she is, as it were, on exhibition, and must contribute her share to the general pleasure. To do the ladies justice, it is a contribution which the fortunate among them are not often loth to make.

Such appears to have been the view of the Mayor of Louisville in vetoing an ordinance of the Common Council of that city, making staring at ladies in the street an offense punishable with fine and imprisonment. We do not know how far such a regulation may be necessary in Louisville, or whether Kentucky gallantry is so apt to manifest itself in coarseness as the proposed legislation would imply. But without attempting to pass judgment on the wisdom of the Mayor's action, it is certain that such a law would be difficult of enforcement. Here, as well as elsewhere, pretended admiration of a handsome face is often made the cover for real rudeness; but how to discriminate between the two, or detect the precise point where respect merges into insult, presents a not very easy problem. However desirable it may seem to do away with the annoyances to which ladies are often subjected from the levity or license of those "loafers" who lounge about hotel-porticoes, we can scarcely hope to achieve it by prohibitory enactments without too much restricting the liberty of the subject, or, what our fair friends might regard as a still more serious objection without greatly endangering their lawful tribute of sincere and courteous admiration.

Doubtless the fine and delicate organization of woman will always subject her to certain indefinable affronts which can neither be avoided nor often proved, and for which there is never any redress except in the strong and instant arm of male protection. In our public conveyances especially, refined women are often compelled to endure the infliction of a cautious insolence which the law is almost powerless to prevent or punish, and for relief from which they must trust to the generous influences of that nobler civilization whereof they themselves are the most potent agents. Yet, in the main, women in America have less to complain of studied disrespect or discourtesy than the women of any country in the world, and such annoyances of the sort as are inflicted on them, are oftener the result of ignorance or thoughtlessness than of malice. We may not yet be able to boast of that universality of chivalry which enabled the Irish Princess of story, richly dight and jeweled as she was, to traverse her land from end to end alone, yet with as little risk as she had fear of harm. But a modest and well-behaved woman at least may travel unattended on the cars or the steam-boats in most parts of the country, with security and independence. This is more than can be said for most other nations.

"The Amazons of the Seine."

The female warriors, spoken of some time back as preparing to aid in the defense of Paris, have "fleshed their maiden swords" in a quarrel with each other. We are not surprised to hear that they are followers of the arch-agitator, M. FLOURENS, and that they lately declared themselves in favor of the Commune. Instead, however, of getting up a meeting at the Parisian Cooper Institute, and passing resolutions, they marched in procession down the Faubourg du Temple toward the Hotel de Ville. The movement was apparently intended to inspire awe by its show of numbers, of discipline, and of uniforms. There were twenty of the ladies in all, and they wore not only the *képi*, but the article of dress which a picturesque journalist styles "the baggy garment they triumphantly monopolise at home." The same authority assures us that of all the ladies of Belleville, these dames are the strongest-minded, the strongest-armed, and the brawniest-fisted. Thus, in all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, they strode on, each armed with a huge cudgel, and preceded by a blood-red flag bearing the menacing inscription, "We want the Commune!"

What might have come of this bellicose display we can only conjecture, since the column failed to reach its destination. Who, indeed, can rule the uncertain chance of war? Whether the malignant interruption was inspired by the adherents of TROCHU is uncertain, but long before the Amazons could arrive at the point proposed, the gentlemen of the pavement, as Count BISMARCK politely calls them, began to bawl "St. Lazare!" Now, St. Lazare is the name of a prison devoted to women less careful and prudent than our Amazons, who straightway forget the Commune in the injurious aspersion thus implied. They turned with pardonable fury upon their revilers. "Very Young France," says our informant, "shouted the more. Very Old France shrugged its shoulders. Middle-aged France roared and gibed. Female France shrieked with wicked delight. In the Rue du Temple, unarmed National Guard France came to the rescue." Where, we may well ask, save in Paris, would such a scene be possible in the heart of a besieged and half-starving city? Anyhow, a battle royal ensued. The National Guard only wished to keep the peace, and to prevent a rough joke from turning into a riot. But the peace-makers, unhappily, and illogically, were unarmed, and the indignant Amazons were not going to lose so capital a chance for military practice. They fell furiously upon the National Guard with their cudgels. Hardly knowing how to receive this attack, the men were, of course, at a disadvantage. Bloody noses and cracked crowns were numerous, and the crowd surged backward and forward, and howled for joy. The situation was becoming serious, when a National Guard, struck with a happy inspiration, seized the blood-red banner and screamed above the din of battle, "To the Hotel de Ville!" The ruse succeeded. Like another ARNOLD WINKELREID, the standard-bearer plunged through the crowd, bellowing, "Suivez moi!" and after him tore the daughters of Mars. But alas! for the deceitfulness of man. He ran, not to the Hotel de Ville, but to the Police Station at the corner of the Rue du Chaume, and forthwith nearly the whole Amazonian army was as effectually entrapped as was that of NAPOLEON at Sedan.

Such, it would seem, is the end of the Amazons of the Seine as an independent organization. Remnants of the force indeed, kept up for a time, from back yards and attic windows, a guerrilla warfare like GARIBALDI among the Vosges; but their spirit, save for domestic strife, is broken, and their *képis* and baggy unmentionables enliven the streets of Paris no more. The champions of their sex on this side the sea order things much better. Here they are wise enough to know that the pen is mightier than either the sword or the cudgel. After this it may be hoped the fair Parisians will become no less enlightened. France needs soldiers, no doubt, but they should be of sterner stuff than even the women of Belleville. The new Saragossa that VICTOR HUGO painted is not, we trust, to be realized, and in its absence the Amazons of the Seine may well be content with the title which, since their late escapade, has been accorded them of the "Angels of the Commune."

Dull Trade and Its Causes.

Some people appear to think it a profound mystery that, with clear political skies, bounteous crops, and a debt diminishing at the rate of more than a hundred millions a year, there should be so general a complaint of stagnation in business. There is every reason, they think, for confidence and activity; why, then, the pervading distrust and depression? Most traders who deal in goods, whether these are merchandise or stocks, boots or real estate, butcher's meat, groceries or house furniture—in short, everything in common demand, unless it may be coal—complain that they cannot sell their wares, and so cannot make their profits, pay their rent and taxes, and support their families. It is felt that this state of things cannot go on. People cannot always subsist on debt, although they may do so for a time, or may live, in fortunate cases, on the profits of the past. The evil is palpable, felt by all but the rich, and grows worse instead of better. But what is its cause, and, more important still, what is its remedy?

The answer is simple and intelligible. Affairs are at a standstill in the various marts, not because there is no money, but because the prices demanded are too high. That if a community makes less money, it must spend less, is as certain as that water will run down hill. The process of returning toward a specie basis renders this diminution of gains inevitable. Each individual accumulates less than in the time of expansion, and so must distribute less. The financial history of every nation that has abandoned the specie basis and resorted to paper money, exhibits precisely the same incidents. Hence prices have been sustained, while earnings have fallen; and the consequent inconvenience will continue until prices and earnings have resumed their legitimate relations. All things, in a word, are too dear, and the only way to make business brisk is to make them cheap.

Of course to many the process is unpleasant. The return from delirium to sanity, from the flights of fancy to sober reality—indeed most processes of transition—have their discomforts. Yet, if the subsequent condition is healthy and the former one is not, the change must be for the better. It has been truly said that a man who has been used to think himself worth a hundred thousand dollars does not like to find that he is worth only fifty. Still, if the fifty will buy as much or more than the hundred thousand he need have no regrets. We repeat, that the prices of all commodities should come down. We have been, financially speaking, in the clouds long enough, and it is high time we should descend and stand once more upon the solid earth.

MINOR TOPICS.

Cable dispatches, which the overcrowded state of the single wire at present in operation render unusually meagre, fail to supplement in any reliable way the previous details furnished of the sorties from Paris on Wednesday last. The statement that a junction had been effected between a portion of the garrison under Gen. DUCROT and the Army of the Loire is now modified to the extent of asserting that the former had escaped the Prussian lines and was seeking to effect a junction. The one report will probably be discovered to be as unfounded as the other. The reported Prussian movement to Etampes, about half-way between Orleans and Paris, is, if true, unquestionably significant of an advance in force by the Army of the Loire, and is the prelude to an important, and so far as Gen. DE PALLADINES' command is concerned, a decisive series of engagements.

Mayor HALL must be credited with having an acute perception of a joke, but when diluted through the columns of his paper, the *Leader*, his wit usually becomes remarkably flat. The famous "ancillary" phrase, for example, in his communication touching the appointment of Commissioner BARR, was, when left to speak for itself, a very pretty stroke of humor. Most readers on turning up their *Webster*, and finding "subservient," "subordinate," given as synonyms of this unfamiliar adjective, would be able to perceive the point of the joke at once, and would rise impressed with a new sense of admiration for the Mayor's happy facility of writing with his tongue in his cheek. But the Mayor in the editorial sanctum not being quite the man he is in the City Hall, out comes the *Leader* with a very lame emendation of the word which "philosophers and lobbymen at Police Head-quarters" suppose "had something to do with its Latin derivation, *ancillar*, (*sic*,) a hand-maiden." For the benefit of the eminent Latin scholars aforesaid, it is now explained that "the phrase is Ann-sillery, and refers to a species of Sillery champagne much liked by ANN of Austria." If the new Commissioner is made free of the Sunday revels of the "palatial stables," he can hardly be expected to retain much of the characteristic "dryness" of this celebrated liquor, however many of its other qualities may be ascribed to him.

A correspondent sends us circulars issued by one of those accommodating firms who, according to their own ingenuous statement, "manufacture what is commonly called 'queer.'" We are informed by these precious documents that the firm can supply "any quantity of twenty-five and fifty cent stamps, and one, two and five dollar Treasury notes." Further, we find that "the best talent of the country has been employed in the execution of the plates," and a good deal more to the same effect. Our correspondent inquires, "Can anything be done to put a stop to such rascality?" We suspect the only thorough remedy would be some comprehensive mode of abolishing either knaves or fools. Without the agency of both, the traffic could hardly be a remunerative one. In default of this, we think that a slightly-increased amount of detective vigilance might be directed to this field of inquiry with the most beneficial results. The task of discovering such operators is evidently not so difficult as to explain the comparatively slender results that are achieved in this direction.

We are glad to believe that the working classes are wiser than most of the noisy organizations that claim to represent them. We find, for instance, a handful of aspirants to laboring sinecures in the parks and elsewhere, styling themselves the "Sixth Senatorial District Working Men's League," meeting, the other day, in order to denounce the doctrine that arbitration can have any place in the relation between employer and employed, and to draft a bill whereby the employment of Chinese labor should be made illegal. WM. M. TWEED is to be intrusted with the presentation of this modest proposal, and, whatever may be said about its merits, the choice of so intelligent an exponent cannot fail to be commended.

That inexhaustible mine of scandalous "jobs"—the Court-house—is far from being exhausted yet. The appointment of NORTON, COMAN, and their satellites as "Commissioners" on the building, afforded undoubted evidence that the process of collecting fat pickings from this quarter would be at once resumed with redoubled vigor. We are indebted to the *Citizen* for some very *naïve* hints as to how the new Commission is likely to collect the spoils. In the first place the members have got the job either in lieu of certain chances of which they were disappointed, or because of certain personal relations that entitle them to participate in civic plunder. In the next, "they accept their positions without salary," but as the six hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the Legislature are said to be "not more than one-quarter enough" to finish the building, there will obviously be abundant opportunities for repairing this omission. In case the "outrageous stomachs" of the Commission and its masters—the "Ring"—should fail to be satisfied with the blackmail that can be got out of a probable two millions of dollars, the *Citizen* is good enough to suggest that the omission of salary "should be amended promptly, as New-York is not yet reduced to asking charity from its public men, either charity of time or money." Magnanimous *Citizen!* Here is a gigantic series of jobs truly, at the contemplation of which the stoutest imagination may stand appalled.

All the efforts of the British Government, seconded by a large section of the Lancashire cotton spinners, appear to be ineffectual in galvanizing the cotton culture of India beyond a normal state of activity. This year the number of acres under cultivation is reported to have seriously decreased. With all the Eastern resources of cheap labor and artificially stimulated production, it becomes every year more evident that the South has but little to fear from Indian competition in the growing of her great staple.

Catawba wine is, thanks to the war and gradual improvement in its manufacture, becoming an important item of national commerce. The Toledo *Blade* reports that in that city alone, the receipts of grapes during the present season have amounted to 1,100,000 pounds. The product of this manufacture is, it appears, coming into extensive request on our Atlantic seaboard, Baltimore evidently leading the way in developing a national taste for the juice of our native grape. It is gratifying to find that "after a long and wearisome study," the acidity heretofore the most noticeable distinction of Catawba has been got rid of, and that there remains no longer any reason for a prejudice against the liquor. We can safely wish that it might be improved to the extent of replacing our more potent native products of bourbon and rye, though we admit the prospect to be somewhat visionary.

The Sixth Congressional District of Michigan.

Hon. JOHN F. DRIGGS has written a letter in which he expresses the opinion that the State canvassers ought not to count the votes for Judge SUTHERLAND, as he is not eligible to a seat in Congress as representative from the Sixth District of Michigan. At the same time Mr. DRIGGS says that, should the Board reject these votes, and award the certificate of election to himself, he would not accept it, as he did not receive the votes of a majority of the electors. He favors a new election. The objections to counting Judge SUTHERLAND'S vote arise solely from provisions in the State Constitution, and it is contended that the State canvassers, acting as they will under that as well as under the National Constitution, cannot disregard its provisions.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Amusements of the Week.

Next Wednesday night Mr. WALLACK brings out one of his long-reserved novelties, in the shape of ALBERY'S new comedy of "Coquettes." The old standard plays have stood this house in such good stead that it would almost appear they would carry the season successfully through without any new pieces at all. The manager, however, feels constrained, out of courtesy to the authors whose comedies he has undertaken to produce, to stop the run of the old favorites and give his audiences something new. Hence, "The Road to Ruin" and "The School for Scandal," on Monday and Tuesday, will end, for the present, the brilliant succession of time-honored works which the public have flocked so eagerly to see, and which have been so admirably performed. It speaks well for the taste of the community that these revivals have been so prosperous; but without the scrupulous pains taken by the management to render them full justice, such results would hardly have been attained....Mr. DALY pursues the even tenor of his profitable way at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, and has given "Fernande" to a succession of fine houses during the week. "The Heir at Law," "The Hunchback," and "London Assurance" are to alternate with "Fernande" during the six nights to come, after which "Twelfth Night" is to be brought forward. "Fernande" has certainly done great credit, not only to Mr. DALY, but to Messrs. JACKSON and COONEY, who made the translation and adaptation, and we hope the favorite Fifth-avenue will be no less fortunate in its novelties to come. A new piece is underlined here, called "Saratoga." Original native comedies, descriptive of watering-places and "society" therein, have generally been atrocious in a singular degree, and we shall be glad to be able to chronicle "Saratoga" as an exception.... At Niblo's, on Monday, Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY gave a representation of "Hamlet" that found many admirers, and was sustained by a cast which, on the whole, must be set down as having kept the word of promise to our ear to break it to our hope. Hardly any of the parts were as well acted as might have been expected, but the performance was, notwithstanding, an interesting one, and received much applause. Mr. MONTGOMERY has not a few graces of person and culture, and if not a great *Hamlet*, he is certainly a valuable acquisition to the metropolitan stage. "As You Like It," on Tuesday, by the "combination," was a much more satisfactory representation, and although opinions were divided respecting the propriety of introducing in the cast the artist who impersonated *Charles, the Wrestler*, none could deny that he looked the character to admiration. Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS was a great deal better in *Rosalind* than in *Ophelia*, and Mr. MARK SMITH was capital in *Adam*. To-morrow night "Othello" is to be acted here.... A new and telling burlesque has been presented at Miss LINA EDWIN'S Theatre under the title of "Little Jack Sheppard," and has made a decidedly favorable impression. The acting is good, the music, dresses and scenery excellent, and the whole entertainment is marked by a sprightliness which will give it, we doubt not, quite an abiding hold on popular favor. The company at this pretty band-box of a theatre has been materially strengthened, and Miss EDWIN deserves to be commended for taking sagacious and liberal measures to assure the lasting prosperity of her enterprise.... "Les Brigands" still proves attractive at the Grand Opera-house, where a seeming superabundance of artists makes variations in the performance of nightly occurrence. Mlles. SILLY and MONTALAND now assume, in turn, the part of *Fiorella*, Mlle. SUSANNE THAL has twice essayed that of *Fragoletto*, and yesterday afternoon and evening M. GIRREBEUCK was *Falsacappa*. A policy which invites comparison is not always the best, and the talent and animation of Mlle. SILLY, no less than the spirit and skill of Mlle. PERSINI, are reluctantly dispensed with by the frequenters of the theatre. M. GIRREBEUCK'S personation had all the good qualities we could expect to find in the work of a thoroughly trained singer, gifted with a strong tenor voice. He acted with intelligence and ease, and gave special prominence to the music of the rôle....The week now at its outset is to be the last but three of Mr. JEFFERSON'S performances. The representation to follow the final one of "Rip Van Winkle" has not, we believe, been definitely fixed upon, as yet...."Wee Willie Winkie" is still being acted at the Olympic Theatre. The holiday character of the entertainment renders an immediate lessening of its popularity almost impossible....The unvarying success of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her associates at Wood's Museum causes a change of bill, even, to be unnecessary. To-morrow, therefore, and on after nights, "Paris" will be repeated, while the afternoon visitors (except those on Saturday, when "Paris" is played,) can enjoy the efforts of the English Comic Opera Troupe in the theatre of the Museum....The rehearsals of the new Christmas spectacle at the New-York Circus are progressing. Meanwhile the excellent and varied equestrian entertainments, with Mr. CHARLES FISH as the leading performer, are to be witnessed at that bright and successful house.

Miscellaneous.

MISS GLYN'S FORTHCOMING ENTERTAINMENTS.

Arrangements have been made, we are told, for the appearance in New-York of the celebrated tragic actress, Miss ISABELLA GLYN. We should have preferred to announce that the lady was about to act *Cleopatra*, the *Duchess of Malfi*, *Lady Macbeth*, or some other of the parts in which she has gained so much distinction. That pleasure, we will hope, is only in reserve for us. Meanwhile Miss GLYN is to come forward in the lecture-room, not, as we are expressly informed, as a *reader* solely, since she *acts* the various characters in the dramas illustrated, and the Metropolis will thus be able to judge how far it can agree with the glowing reports that have reached us of the lady's performances, from Philadelphia and Boston. There is no doubt that Miss GLYN is an actress of decided and uncommon power, and we trust her reception and success in New-York will be in every way worthy of her deserts.

MISS OLIVE LOGAN'S NEW LECTURE.

On Wednesday Miss OLIVE LOGAN is to hold forth at Steinway Hall on "The Bright Side." We have been, as a rule, unable to admire the female lecturers of the hour to the extent possible to some contemporaries, but we have no doubt Miss LOGAN'S lecture is clever, and that it will please a great many people. The weak points of most of the ladies who disport themselves in this way—which are, broadly speaking, that they deliver themselves of commonplaces with the air of making discoveries, are far too liberal of quotation, entertain as fallacious notions of humor as of political economy, and imagine that petticoats throw a kind of sacred halo round stupidity—are not, so far as we know, to be imputed to Miss LOGAN. We trust that she will illustrate "The Bright Side" to her own and the public advantage, and that good digestion will wait on the intellectual appetite of her hearers.

Home Notes.

Mr. HOWARD GLOVER'S testimonial concert at Wallack's, on Wednesday, was interesting in an artistic sense, but by no means remunerative....The arrival here of Misses ANNA and REBECCA LAEMLEIN, two young California pianists, is announced. It is said that they are unusually gifted, and that their talent owes much of its development to numerous lessons from the late M. GOTTSCHALK. They will soon give a concert at Steinway Hall.... Miss NILSSON sings in Albany to-morrow, and in Syracuse Friday....Mr. W. H. POPE was the elocutionist at the recent Chatfield memorial entertainment at Waterbury, Conn....In seven months the Opera-house in Albany received $67,760; Trimble received in the same time $23,869; in the twelvemonth Burrell's Museum received $19,369; in five months, the Academy of Music received $10,047....On Nov. 29 Mr. FORREST was in Macon, Ga....MARIE SEEBACH, having visited Milwaukee, was giving "farewell" entertainments in Chicago....The Boston papers learn that ROBERTSON'S new play of "War" has already been secured by Mr. Field, and not having yet been presented in London, its first representation on any stage may be reserved for the Boston Museum.....Miss Kate Reignolds was last week at Lowell....To-morrow week Theodore Thomas and his orchestra will be in Columbus....Mr. J. S. Clarke acted *Bob Tyke* in Philadelphia last week....Monday, Mr. Edward Eddy and Miss Henrietta Irving were at Hudson....The performances of Mr. Wyndham and Miss Moore at the New-Orleans Academy of Music ended on Nov. 27....A Miss Lizzie Pierson has made a successful debut at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, in "The Lady of Lyons." The *Bulletin* says: "The personation as a whole was capital. Without possessing any especial originality, it was graceful, forcible, and sometimes even elegant. Miss Pierson was thoroughly familiar with the business of the part, and she executed it in a manner that was wholly satisfactory. Her face depicted most vividly the emotions with which she was distracted, and her action was nicely adjusted to the spirit of the text and to the requirements of the various situations. It is doubtful if any of the actresses attached to the companies in this city could give a better performance of the same character, with all their superior ease, self-control, and acquaintance with the tricks of their art. At the same time, we must say candidly, that, while the impression made by Miss Pierson was exceedingly good, we saw no evidence of that transcendent power which gives the possessor a right to claim high rank above the members of the profession who belong to stock companies. Perhaps such power may be developed in the future, but it was not foreshadowed even in the clever performance of last evening."....Mrs. Oates and her company were, last week, in Washington....A Baltimore paper says: "The work of removing the old buildings from the site purchased by Mr. Ford for the erection of his new opera-house, on Fayette, near Eutaw-street, is being rapidly prosecuted. As soon as the ground is sufficiently cleared, the foundation of the new building will at once be laid, and its completion hastened. When finished—which it is expected will be in time for its occupancy by Adelina Patti, whose arrangements for a visit to this country next season are already made—the new house, it is declared, will rank among the most capacious and convenient opera-houses known to the country. The managerial policy spoken of in connection with the new house is liberal and ambitious, aiming, as it does, at the enlistment of the leading talent of the country, and is designed to offer to the taste and intelligence of Baltimore the promise of an inviting future."....The Lingards are now acting in New-Orleans....The management of the New-Orleans Varieties is now, we believe, in the hands of two of the stockholders of that house....Mr. Barrett has appeared in "Richard III." at the St. Charles Theatre....The Chicago *Times* is informed that a difficulty between Mr. Charles Fechter and Mr. James W. Wallack, growing out of objections to a part assigned to the latter gentleman, will cause Mr. Wallack to sever his connection with the Globe Theatre in Boston. "The Lady of Lyons" has replaced "Hamlet" at the Globe. ...."Man and Wife," dramatized by Mr. Williams, was being acted most successfully at the Boston Museum....Mr. Robson was at the Boston Theatre....Miss Lotta was, last week, in Troy....The Wheeling *Intelligencer* announces that special street-cars are "run" after each of Mr. McKean Buchanan's representations in that city....Mr. Emmett began, on Monday, a two weeks' engagement in Pittsburg, Penn....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was, last week, at the Holiday-street Theatre, in Baltimore....Monday and Tuesday Miss Lisa Weber and her troupe appeared in Wilmington.....Mr. Dominick Murray was, last week, in Buffalo...."The Sappho Blondes" is the title of a burlesque troupe which lately appeared in Richmond....The Newark *Courier* understands "that Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the celebrated comedian, is negotiating with Mr. George Peters, of this city, for the purchase of the elegant mansion on Clinton-avenue, recently the property of, and occupied by, Cornelius Walsh, Esq."

Foreign Gossip.

"THE COQUETTES."

A contemporary supplies the subjoined plot of "Coquettes," the new comedy by Mr. Albery, whereof an early performance is promised at Wallack's. We quote: "The first three acts are unrolled at the suburban residence of the principal character, *Mr. Minton*, an M. P., who has just successfully defended his seat. He is rapturously in love with a second wife, and has a daughter by her predecessor. The second wife has been an actress, and is a flirt. She is co-operated with heartily in this particular by a cousin of her husband, named *Fanny*, and while *Mr. Minton* has been away resisting the petition against his return, there have been gaieties, in which *Mrs. Minton* has made the acquaintance of a very persistent admirer, one *Jones*. The household, for the time being, is completed by *Sir Kid Parkouse*, a wine-bibbing relation of its head, and a facetious little libertine named *Ourling*, who is just as bad a libertine as the redoubted *Jones*, but has not so ingrating a manner. The honor of the family is watched over very cunningly by the fussy and vinous *Sir Kid*, who miserably fails in taking *Mrs. Minton* to task for her coquetry, and is also quite unsuccessful in arousing the jealousy of her husband. Though so devoted to his wife, the latter passes among his friends for a most cold and insensible spouse. He is very swiftly aroused, however, to suspicion and resentment by the innuendoes of the cad *Ourling*, who is willing to spoil *Jones'* games, though he cannot advance his own. *Mr. Minton* resolves to give his wife a loving lecture on *Jones*, and does so. She wins him over by caresses, but he sticks to his text. The lady, however, is fond of the fun of flirting, and besides, *Fanny* has discovered that *Jones* is an old sweetheart of hers, and *Mrs. Minton* plans a practical joke in the way of an assignation, which is at once to plague *Jones* and to bring him to *Fanny's* feet. The letter in which this assignation is made, falls, naturally enough, in the husband's way, and as he is personally unknown to *Jones*, he acts the part of his own steward, whom the lover supposes to be a go-between employed by *Mrs. Minton* in what he hopes will prove their amour. It may readily be imagined what humorous situations are developed, as *Minton*, a strong-willed, firm-minded man, wrings the poor flimsy seducer dry of all his secrets, though the flippant young fool fancies all the time he is dealing only with a major-domo. Presently the mystification is complicated by *Ourling's* entrance, and the second act ends with actual violence from *Minton* to *Ourling*, who cannot escape the exposure of a gross treason he has committed in libeling the character of his friend—first in an anonymous letter intended to reach his wife, and afterward in a communication made to *Jones*. *Ourling* has a deeper plot, and the punishment *Minton* has administered increases his bitterness in working it out. He has discovered *Mrs. Minton's* gin-drinking old father—an English Costigan—and determines to suddenly introduce him into the house, from which it has always been his daughter's aim to exclude him. This is done. *Bowles* (the father) is primed with drink, and held in reserve. The assignation is now about to take place, and the doubly deluded *Jones* places *Minton*, the supposed steward, in the adjoining room. The love-scene is interrupted four or five times. At last it closed by *Minton* being brought into the room; but in the meantime, his wife has disappeared, and *Fanny* has taken her place. *Jones* is banished the house. *Minton* gravely and yet firmly admonishes the vailed lady, whom he takes for his wife. The latter comes behind him, and laughingly exposes the mistake. He bears it with dignity; confesses he is no match for her at these tricks, and that he is 'heartily sick of it;' and retires to his room to dress for a ministerial dinner, to which he will go alone. Just as *Fanny's* brother is imploring *Mrs. Minton* to beg him to come back, *Ourling* brings in old *Bowles*. The horror of her husband seeing her tipsy, discreditable father, comes strong upon her, and though *Minton* is now anxious to see her, she passionately holds the door fast and will not permit him to do so. He goes off to dinner—in morning dress, by-the-by—alone. The fourth act takes place in the garden of a little cottage, which *Bowles* has received, with four others adjoining, as a gift from a good benefactor, who, in spite of his outburst on the previous day, has perfectly reformed his habit. This presently proves to be *Minton* himself, who has always known his wife's father, though she has invariably determined to say nothing about him. *Jones* proves to be a son of *Lord Leyton de Lay*, a friend of *Minton*, and an old Oxford College chum of *Bowles*. The comedy ends with two betrothals, and with penitence on the part of *Mrs. Minton*."

BURNAND'S NEW BURLESQUE.

The *Daily News* writes thus in relation to Mr. F. C. Burnand's new extravaganza: "While new subjects for burlesques are becoming scarcer every year, Mr. F. C. Burnand has deserved the gratitude of his brother-dramatists by inventing a system under which novelty in this field may be altogether dispensed with. His 'entirely new, original, and profoundly historical' extravaganza, produced at the Vaudeville, with the title of 'E—lizabeth; or, the Don, the Duck, the Drake, and the Invisible Armada,' is a burlesque upon a burlesque; the subject of this experiment being no more obscure a production than Sheridan's "Critic." The *Lord Burleigh* of Mr. Puff's tragedy is missing; *Leicester* is replaced by *Essex*; the *Queen*, instead of being merely 'talked of for ever,' is corporeally represented by Mr. Thorne in petticoats. But we have the excitable *Tilburnia* in quilted green satin; and the fierce but too impressionable *Whiskerandos*. *Sir Walter Raleigh*, and the *Governor of Tilbury Fort*, also figure among Mr. Burnand's *dramatis personæ*. While

> The grave Lord Keeper leads the brawls,

in strict—indeed, too strict—accordance with historical tradition, Mr. Burnand's burlesque and Mr. Puff's tragedy are nevertheless very distinct productions. Mr. Puff's characters are mock heroic, Mr. Burnand's are reckless punsters, dancers of breakdowns, and singers of songs full of cockney allusions. Still, the idea of making one burlesque do duty as the theme for another must be regarded as of happy omen for distressed playwrights, for while the burlesquer of burlesques must of course be open to be burlesqued in his turn, a falling off in subjects must henceforth become like the future failure of our coal supplies, merely a theoretical contingency. Burlesques, like many other things, must be judged by their own laws, and Mr. Burnand's burlesques have, as is well known, a minor code of their own. The burlesques of the last generation, or even those of contemporary dramatists, are to Mr. Burnand's productions in this way, models of sobriety and moderation. Repudiating, however, any attempt to try his latest production by standards not strictly applicable, we cannot accord it any very high praise. The wild fun of some of his previous extravaganzas has, indeed, of late become a little conventional; and he has an increasing tendency to verbal tricks, which are neither ingenious nor amusing. The order of mind which can see any humor in calling a piece, not 'Elizabeth,' but 'E-LIZ-abeth,' is not easily conceived; and the fun involved in making the *Queen* say, 'We smole' for 'we smiled,' is surely of the faintest kind. These, however, are but trifles; but if the truth must be told, the dialogue of 'Elizabeth' throughout is rather forced; while the comic business of the burlesque is not remarkable for invention. * * * The reception accorded to the burlesque was of the warmest kind; and the curtain fell amid loud calls for the principal performers, and finally for the author, whose absence was apologized for by Mr. H. J. Montague in a few graceful words of acknowledgment."

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

Lord Newry has written an original comedy for the Globe Theatre, in London, and the piece is now in rehearsal....Still another theatre is in contemplation. It is to be called the "Grosvenor," and located near Hyde-park....Mlle. Tietjens, Mme. Patey, M. Nordblom, and Herr Stockhausen will sing the four chief characters in Mr. F. H. Cowen's forthcoming cantata, "The Rose-Maiden."....Miss Fanny Josephs has accepted an engagement at the Prince of Wales' Theatre. She will take the part originally played by Miss Lydia Foote in Mr. T. W. Robertson's comedy of "Ours."....Auber's "Fra Diavolo" will be produced at the Gaiety, with Mr. Santley as the brigand chief....Mme. Viardot will sing in the "Messiah" for the first time in London at the Christmas performances of Handel's sacred Oratorio, at Exeter Hall.... The musical performance for the inauguration of the Hall of Arts and Science, on the 1st of May, next year, will be under the direction of Sir Michael Costa, who will compose a work for the occasion,—something, of course, in the shape of an ode or cantata....Mr. Robert Reece is writing a new burlesque for the Royalty, to be called "Dick Whittington."....The report that Mr. Nelson Lee was to write the Drury Lane Christmas pantomime is incorrect. As usual, Mr. E. L. Blanchard will be the author of the piece. At the St. James, a new farce, by Mr. C. S. Cheltnam, called "Christmas Eve," will be produced. During the farce Mr. Lionel Brough will sing the celebrated tenor song, "The Thorn," and Mr. Harry Cox will make operatic selections from "The Wolf."....Mr. Albery's comedy, "The Coquettes," which was produced in Liverpool, is to be rewritten for a London theatre....At the Opera Comique Mlle. Dejazet will produce, for the first time in London, the well-known drama by Victorien Sardou, entitled "Monsieur Garat."....Mr. Frank Matthews is unwell....The health of Mr. Edmund Falconer is improving, though slowly. He is laboring under extreme debility, consequent upon his late severe indisposition....Miss Neilson, the representative of *Amy Robsart* at Drury-lane Theatre, will take a benefit there on the 19th of December, when "Romeo and Juliet" will be performed, the beneficiare enacting the part of *Juliet*.... The *Orchestra* says that the following are the titles and subjects of some of the London Christmas pieces: At Drury Lane, "Mother Shipton and the Dragon of Wantly;" at Covent Garden, "The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood;" at the Princess', "Little Gil Blas, and How He Played the Spanish Deuce;" at the Adelphi, "The Mistletoe Bough," a conglomeration of the stories and personages of many English ballads, such as Lord Lovel, Lady Nancy Bell, Simon the Cellarer, Philip the Falconer, &c....The writer on dramatic affairs in the London *Figaro* says: "I have just heard a capital bit of fun. That intolerable nuisance, the 'British Peeler'—who is always poking his nose where he is not wanted, and is never to be found when he is—is, after all, a sensitive creature. The blood of the Roberts is at length aroused. For a score of years and more he has been whacked and kicked and cuffed and hooted in every Christmas pantomime all over England. It has been knocked on the head, bonnetted, brutally ill-used, and, metaphorically, spit upon. A pantomime without a policeman would be duller than a pantomime without a clown. Indeed, at the East-end, the 'peeler' is one of the ordinary members of the harlequinade. Now for my story. It appears that the insults heaped upon the force on the stage are seriously resented in Scotland-yard. It was the last straw which broke the camel's back; and the last straw has been discovered by poor Bobby, in Mr. H. B. Farnie's burlesque at the Strand. The admirable caricature by Mr. Paulton is a little too much for Scotland-yard; so Scotland-yard has arisen as one man, and, backed up by their extraordinarily incompetent chief, a formal representation has been made to the Lord Chamberlain to revise the representation from end to end; and an earnest request has been made that the obnoxious character may be omitted."

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Rev. Albert Barnes says that for thirty-seven years he never had a divided vote in the session of his church.

The Presbyterian Board of Missions, for the first quarter of the financial year, has only received $19,077, against $29,811 last year.

M. de la Voye, for twenty-one years Professor at Addiscombe, and who is seventy-six years of age, has left the Roman for the English Church.

The Moravian newspaper corrects some mistakes in regard to the statistics of its Church. The present membership is 25,000, being an increase of about 425 over 1869.

Dr. John A. Broadus writes, that at a weekly prayer-meeting in Spurgeon's church, "the evening being wet, there were *only fifteen hundred persons present*."

Rome has a population of 210,857 souls. Of these there are 1,609 priests, 882 seminarists, 3,023 monks, 2,039 nuns, and as many other novices and other cloistered persons of the two sexes.

The lack of means has compelled the American Unitarian Association to withdraw the sum of $500 or $600 paid to Wilberforce University (African Methodist) for the education of some young men.

The Professors in Allegheny Seminary have built up four large churches in Pittsburg and Allegheny, each of which was nearly extinct when a Professor took hold of the enterprise. They now have 1,252 members.

The Baptist State Convention of Louisiana, at its late meeting, passed a resolution to the effect that it would be humiliating for them, as a subjugated people, to ask aid from their Northern brethren,—but if aid should be offered, it would be faithfully expended for Church purposes.

The Vermont Methodist Convention, at Montpelier, discussed "Our Denominational Peculiarities," and concluded that eight of them were: 1. Class-meetings. 2. Prayer-meetings. 3. System of developing talents. 4. Freedom accorded to women. 5. Extempore preaching. 6. Camp-meetings. 7. Itineracy. 8. Christian perfection.

From the fourteenth annual report of the Episcopal Society for the Increase of the Ministry, we learn that the number of students aided last year is 149, from thirty States and Territories, and thirty-six dioceses. During the year thirty-two candidates were ordained. Since the organization of the Society, 518 students have received aid, and 204 have been ordained.

The *Presbyterian* calculates that since 1851 the growth of denominational liberality has been three times as great as its growth in membership. "The average of congregational contributions to each communicant was, in 1851, $5 02; and in 1870, $14 37. Embracing all the money columns, congregational and benevolent, the average to each communicant was, in 1851 $6 95; in 1870, $13 90."

The *Advent Herald* says that Rev. Mr. Adams, of Holyoke, Mass., recently immersed forty-four candidates for baptism in twenty-two minutes; and that Elder Pike, of Newburyport, once baptized ninety-seven persons in less than sixty-five minutes. With these examples as a basis of computation, the editor argues that the difficulty sometimes felt in understanding how 3,000 people in the Apostolic period could have been immersed in a day, can no longer be regarded as of valid weight.

IN SEARCH OF A SITUATION.

BY A MAN OUT OF PLACE.

Another proverb may be added to the large number ventilated by sages, that "who goes a situation-hunting, like he who goes a borrowing, goes a sorrowing." The subject, though known by experience to myriads, is not hackneyed for this reason. The painful state of uncertainty, hope deferred, sanguine expectations to be dashed by disappointment, altogether form such a very disagreeable phase of one's earthly pilgrimage that the situation-hunter, after running down his game, is glad to forget all about it, and the history of this condition has consequently been left unwritten, or so cursorily glanced at by those who know nothing about it, or who having known treat lightly the perils they have escaped, that a proper description cannot be expected from any one but somebody who is still struggling in the slough of despair.

NO VACANCY.

The world is a wide place; there is plenty of every kind of work to do, there are lots of people doing it. These people must have had a beginning at some time or other, but to the situation-hunter it seems a peculiar and remarkable fact that there exists no vacancy in any line of labor that he can do just at the unfortunate time when he applies for it. It is just the same, whether prosperity or the reverse is the normal state of the workers among whose ranks he seeks to enroll himself. Like the monkey who gets more kicks than half-pence, the situation-hunter gets repulse after repulse, till his heart grows very sick. Some get discouraged and give it up, and loaf for the remainder of their lives on relatives and friends; some would like to do the same, but not having the aforesaid relatives and friends to sponge upon, cannot. Some of sterner mold, better pluck, "clearer grit," stick to it, with *nil desperandum* for their motto, till success crowns their efforts. The nature of the repulses intensifies their effects on the repulsees. The timid are made more timid, the assured sullen and angry, and a rough answer at one place may so disorganize an unfortunate man of some sensibility as to damage his chances all the rest of the day.

WAYS OF INFLICTING THE "NO."

In this connection it might be remarked that there are various ways of inflicting the "No" upon an applicant. A person who advertises, for instance, or on whom, as a man of position, candidates for work are likely to call, cannot, of course, engage a hundred people to fill one vacancy, but it can hurt no man to "temper justice with mercy," to make the necessary refusal to the ninety and nine as free from harshness as possible, and let down the disappointed ones as easily as possible. The disappointment itself is sufficiently annoying without the aggravation of a discourteous reception. Some people are much too fond of giving a severe snub, when a milder answer would be as effectual and a good deal more after the manner of Christians toward harmless persons whose sole offense consists in seeking bread to eat—not the bread of idleness, but earned by the sweat of the brow, or the toil of the brain. Happily, the more gentle are in the majority in free countries.

KINDS OF SITUATION-HUNTERS.

There are many kinds of situation-hunters. The people good at some particular thing, who stick to their specialty, and will not try to do anything else; those good for something but think they can do something else better, and can not; those good for sundry things—fairly good, anyhow, perhaps not up to a first-rate mark in anything, having too much of the rolling-stone or jack-of-all-trades about them—and those who are good for nothing. The last class may be dismissed with the remark that if they are rejected without pity they cannot very well complain. They should qualify, if only for breaking stones, or expect no pity. The third class is perhaps more numerous. From the high price of labor, early associations, habits and customs transmitted from the days not so long ago, when every man was obliged to help himself if he wanted to live, Americans learn to do things for themselves that in other countries people employ others to do for them. An American can put up a nail without calling in a carpenter, and do sundry jobs in various kinds of trades and professions without employing a special person for each particular trifle. They are much the happier for it, and a man who can thus turn his hand to anything is much better off, even as a situation-hunter, than the unfortunate who can do but one thing, well or ill, as the case may be, who may, if his particular business be dull, be in a very bad box altogether. The war here drove hundreds of thousands of mill-hands in Lancashire, England, to absolute starvation. Americans would have gone fishing, or lumbering, or taken to politics, if of the Tammany persuasion, and kept the wolf from the door at any rate.

CITY LIFE.

But this is a digression. To resume, we will suppose the situation-hunter good for something, if only to keep up a little interest in his fortunes. He may belong to a city—let us suppose, for the sake of argument, this City—or he may not. Attracted by the laws of gravity, countrymen and foreigners gravitate toward cities. The supply for both hand and head labor is greater than the demand; but the successful are better paid, and the ambitious see better chances of rising to eminence, or, if of lowly aspirations, to their peculiar "summits," in cities than in the undistinguished career afforded in smaller communities. The utterly unambitious, the serfs and clods that nature leaves as a residuum of even the most liberal republic, like to herd together. We may deplore their taste, but it is human nature, and we cannot help it.

Well, the situation-hunter travels round where he thinks he may be wanted, and, unless he succeeds at once, when, of course, we needn't write more about him, he gets his snub or milder refusals in due course.

TEMPTING ADVERTISEMENTS.

He also advertises, and probably receives no answers, or is inveigled by promising answers to waste a deal of valuable time in interviews that lead to nothing. He then answers advertisements by letter, and suffers numerous disappointments, and he afterward answers advertisements in person, and possibly gets more "sells" this way than in any other. The most common is to find he is "too late," and as a man cannot be everywhere at once, it generally happens he wont suit the first place, or it don't suit him, and the next has "only just been disposed of." The advertisements in New-York, for instance, except for domestics, are too few and far between, for any particular trade or profession, one would suppose, to allow much chance of being deceived in their nature, but that occurs sometimes. We will suppose the situation-hunter, not utterly green, but just out of curiosity, calling in on one of those benevolent people who want "agents everywhere—$100 a week, light work, no trouble," and so forth. Of course we all know what that comes to. So much per cent. commission, for selling tin tacks or Dutch dolls. But some advertisements are so specious that they take in even situation-hunters who are not very green, their judgment perhaps just obscured by an anxiety to be settled, and the *couleur de rose* appearance of some very tempting notice. An advertisement appears inviting applications at a quiet, respectable office, in a respectable locality, offering a fair and progressive salary. The situation-hunter goes, waits some time, finds others before and after him, some of whom get impatient and leave, others hold on. Finally, he finds an old door-opener, who remarks that people who come to do business at such a number go to such another number of the same building. The situation-hunter gets there, and finds detachments of ladies, some with fancy work, others writing, others with manuscript, and hears a murmur of voices from an inner sanctum. Part of the detachment of situation-hunters are disposed of by an assurance that no one will be engaged that day, and they can come to-morrow. Our sturdy hunter says time is of no consequence, he'd rather put the thing through at once and will wait. He waits, presently sees the principal, is interrogated about his qualifications and references, and informed his experience has been so different from the business the advertiser is engaged in, that it is unlikely he will suit. Asking the nature of this business, he receives a long-winded lecture about nothing in particular, upon the old principle that words are given to conceal one's thoughts—especially advertisers' thoughts. In reply to more pointed investigation, the man out of place discovers the business to be soliciting subscriptions for a book. The old "agent" business! But with some mysterious difference. The "fair and progressive salary" requires explanation, but here the enterprising proprietor of the scheme is wholly unintelligible. He disclaims the idea of his employe being a "canvasser;" but if not that, what is he! And what is the business of all these ladies, with such varied pursuits as heralded by the signs of their respective avocations in their hands and satchels! The situation-hunter is forced to content himself with an appointment for to-morrow, goes *early*, and is informed that "a gentleman has already been engaged," every individual with whom similar appointments to call again were made being equally sold. The whole thing is a mystery, certainly not business-like, and is provocative of curiosity as to why so many people should be gathered together to inflict a "sell," and equally provocative of a curious desire on the humbugged situation-hunter to give the solemn *farceur* a sound kicking.

OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Other situation-hunters are office-seekers. These, or the honest ones among them, pursue a heart-breaking will-'o-the-wisp. Expend months of energy and ability in striving to obtain offices which, when attained, are not worth the trouble, and may be lost at any moment, qualities that in anything but politics might bring independence of position and possible wealth. These, in their multitudinous species, have been so often and ably depicted, that but for this necessary recognition of their existence as a large body of unfortunates they do not require to be chronicled here. Situation-hunting, if not too long continued, so as to become chronic, has one good effect. It is so intensely disagreeable that when it is over and the wearied is at rest, and doing the honest work he has tried so hard to get, he is apt to be steady and a good citizen, and prefers to put up with the ills concomitant to every state of life rather than fly to those others, the horrors of situation-hunting, that he knows a great deal too much of. Let us hope the probation of all such may be as short as may be good for them.

The First Grant Campaign Club.

The Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District met at No. 102 East Broadway, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a Grant Club. The meeting was very harmonious, and was largely attended. Upward of sixty names were enrolled in less than twenty minutes. A temporary organization was effected by Mr. Geo. W. Riblett, as Chairman, after the following permanent officers were unanimously elected: Capt. Charles N. Brackett, President; Geo. W. Riblett, first Vice-President; Benj. E. Buckman, second Vice-President; Wm. O. Cloys, Secretary; Charles F. Waterbury, Corresponding Secretary, and Carl Schwedler, Treasurer. Capt. Brackett made an eloquent address, thanking the organization for the honor conferred upon him, assuring them that all that was needed was united and harmonious action to assure success, and reminding his audience that the district had been carried by the Republicans before and it could be again, notwithstanding the fact that it was Tweed's old stumping ground. Capt. Brackett's speech was loudly applauded, and the members seemed determined to make the Club the strongest in the City. A resolution was adopted to the effect that those members of the other organizations who desire to join this have until after their next meeting to decide; also, another resolution that no person be permitted to join the organization who was now holding office under Tammany. It was resolved that the Club be called "The Fourth Assembly District Grant Club." A Committee was appointed to investigate the character of persons applying for membership, and the initiation fee was fixed at $1 and the monthly dues fifty cents, after which the Club adjourned.

A Card.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

The reports which have been in circulation recently in regard to my having failed in business, or of my intentions to fail, are unqualifiedly false, and without any foundation whatever. I will pay

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD

for evidence which will convict any responsible party or parties who originated the reports.

R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

—*Advertisement.*

French and English Perfumery in great variety. Ditman & Co., Astor House Pharmacy.—*Advertisement.*

Hazard & Caswell's cod liver oil is the best. —*Advertisement.*

It Will Relieve the Baby.

There is no mistake about it. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

The water of this great spring is a specific for Cancer, Bright's Disease, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Cutaneous Affections, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. A fresh supply just received by J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CARTER—COOK.—In Chicago, Dec. 1, by Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., Walter S. Carter and Hattie, daughter of G. C. Cook, Esq., all of that City.

DIED.

BLANCARD.—On Friday, Dec. 2, Caroline E. Blancard, daughter of the late Francis Blancard, Esq., at her late residence, No. 36 East 22d-st.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Francis Xavier Church, West 16th-st., on Monday, at 10½ A. M. A solemn requiem mass will be offered.

BRENNAN.—Suddenly, at 3 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 3, at his residence, corner of 84th-st. and Broadway, Patrick Brennan, aged 56 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

BRIDGHAM.—On Friday, Dec. 2, Samuel W. Bridgham, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 24 Waverley-place, on Monday, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Providence, R. I., for interment.

BURGER.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, George Burger.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Wall-st., Morrisania, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock M. The Sandy Hook Pilots and the members of Constitution Lodge F. A. M., are respectfully invited.

DUNNING.—In Jersey City, on Saturday evening, Mrs. Mary Emma, wife of William B. Dunning, in the 28th year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

COGGILL.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Dec. 3, at his residence, No. 254 5th-av., Frederick W. Coggill, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

LEASK.—On Saturday, 3d inst., Maggie G., youngest child of Henry G. and the late Margaret Leask, aged 6 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Mariners' Temple, corner Oliver and Henry sts., on Monday, 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

NEWELL.—On the 2d inst., Edmund Newell.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 288 East 4th-st., on the 4th inst., at 1 P. M.

BUSH.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 1, Allan Cole, infant son of Allan C. and Nettie Bush, aged 5 weeks.

The family and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from 1,180 Dean-st., near New-York-av., Brooklyn.

RUSSELL.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, 1870, James Russell, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 69 Charlton-st., on Monday, 5th inst., at 10 A. M. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

TOOKER.—On the 3d inst., at Bellport, Long Island, Capt. Samuel S. Tooker, aged 69 years.

Funeral at 2 P. M. on 5th inst., from his late residence at Bellport.

THOMPSON.—On Friday, Dec. 2, after a lingering illness, James Thompson, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son Lucas and his son-in-law C. E. Coutan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 4 West 48th-st., on Monday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WALKER.—On Wednesday Nov. 16, at Chaseville, N. Y., John Walker, aged 65 years, late of Hoboken, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1846. TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. 1871.

THE

HOME JOURNAL

ENLARGED.

"The best Literary and Society Paper in America."

NEW WRITERS!

NEW DEPARTMENTS!

NEW ATTRACTIONS!

After an existence of a

QUARTER OF A CENTURY,

THE HOME JOURNAL will enter its Twenty-sixth Year with its size increased by the addition of

EIGHT COLUMNS,

making it a quarter larger than it is at present. It will be printed with new type, on superior, heavy-laid paper, and will be otherwise changed, and in every respect greatly improved. New departments will be added, and fresh writers engaged, and no pains will be spared to make it not only the

LEADING ORGAN OF CULTIVATED AMERICAN SOCIETY,

BUT THE

HANDSOMEST PAPER IN AMERICA

The leading features of the new volume will be Editorials on topics of fresh interest; Brilliant Romances and Portraitures of American Life; Editorial Reviews of new events in the world of Belles-Letters; Painting, Sculpture, Science, Music and the Drama; Original Essays; Ample Excerpts from the best European Writers; Spicy Letters from Correspondents in all the great Capitals of the World; Copious Extracts from New Books; and Racy Accounts of Sayings, Happenings and Doings in the Beau Monde, embracing the very Freshest Gossip of interest in Fashions, Fashionable Notabilities, Balls, Weddings, Parties, Engagements, etc., in this country and in Europe—the whole completely mirroring the wit and wisdom, the humor and pathos, the news and sparkling gossip of the times.

The conductors of THE HOME JOURNAL are proud to refer their patrons to the past as a guarantee of the future. The success which has crowned their efforts encourages them to hope for a much larger circle of readers and friends than ever before.

INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NO INCREASE IN PRICE.

Notwithstanding the enlargement and general improvement of the paper, its subscription price will not be increased, and the publishers now offer it as one of the cheapest as well as best journals in the country.

Subscribers (both new and old) wishing to take any of the first-class magazines or weeklies with the HOME JOURNAL, may have them at the following greatly reduced rates:

The HOME JOURNAL and any $4 periodical (either Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Atlantic Monthly, Scribner's Monthly, The Galaxy, Lippincott's Magazine, Appleton's Journal, Blackwood's Magazine, Westminster Review, or any of the English quarterlies, republished here) will be sent for $5, the full price being $7. The HOME JOURNAL and Our Young Folks for $3 50; full rates, $6. HOME JOURNAL and Littell's Living Age for $8 50; full price, $11. HOME JOURNAL and Eclectic Magazine, $6; full rates, $8.

HOME JOURNAL CLUBS.

Subscribers (both new and old) forming clubs for THE HOME JOURNAL alone, will receive it at the following rates:

Three copies one year, or one copy three years, $7 50; six copies, one year, $12.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS, $3 A YEAR.

☞ Subscriptions will take date immediately, or at any time the subscribers prefer. Address

MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO.,
No. 3 Park-place, New-York City.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

HOME JOURNAL.

"THE HOME JOURNAL has for many years successfully carried out its plan of furnishing a pure, high-toned, entertaining paper of literature, art and society for American homes. It has always promoted a right culture and refinement, and has been an acceptable visitor to the home circle."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"THE HOME JOURNAL has improved greatly under its present management, and is, as it deserves to be, in a very flourishing condition."—*New-York Evening Express.*

"THE HOME JOURNAL is par excellence, the organ of fashionable society."—*New-York Herald.*

"THE HOME JOURNAL is the best ornament any man can place upon his library table."—*Boston Post.*

HOME JOURNAL.

"THE HOME JOURNAL is par excellence, the organ of the taste and refinement of society."—*Philadelphia Publishers' Circular.*

"THE HOME JOURNAL continues a popular and unique organ of literature, society, fashionable life and news of the day."—*New-York Tribune.*

"THE HOME JOURNAL now takes its rightful place among the most extensively circulating weeklies in the country."—*Boston Transcript.*

"THE HOME JOURNAL.—We are glad to learn that this worthy, high-toned and popular family journal is rapidly increasing in circulation. A good sign, in this vulgar, noisy and deteriorating age."—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*

"THE HOME JOURNAL is one of the least objectionable of all public journals, because of its high literary standard, and chaste and beautiful tone."—*Atlanta (Ga.) New Era.*

"THE HOME JOURNAL is in better hands, we judge, than even those of its original founders, though N. P. Willis and George P. Morris were hard to beat." —*New-York Stockholder.*

"THE HOME JOURNAL.—If there is anything going on in upper tendom which the HOME JOURNAL does not know, it is safe to believe it is not worth the knowing."—*New-York Independent.*

"THE HOME JOURNAL is a better paper today than it has ever been, and as a consequence is in excellent demand throughout the best American society."—*New-York Season.*

"THE HOME JOURNAL has now become the recognized organ of the fashionable world. Under its present management it has largely increased in circulation."—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,

No. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST., having engaged their French Goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering

AT VERY LOW PRICES

800 PACKAGES OF WHITE CHINA, DECORATED CHINA, GLASSWARE, REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, JARDINIERES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BISQUE FIGURES, &c.

Also of our own manufacture,

CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GAS-FIXTURES.

ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,

(a specialty by our own artist,)

in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

White French china dinner sets, 151 pieces, $30; white French china tea sets, 44 pieces, $6 60; white French china soup tureens, large size, $2 25; white French china covered dishes, large size, $1 20; ditto, smaller size, 80 cents; colored chamber sets, 11 pieces, $4 50; Parisian granite dinner sets, 170 pieces, $34.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

Colored and gilt French china dinner sets, $70 and upward; colored and gilt tea sets, 44 pieces, $9 80. Bargains in Majolica dessert sets, flower-pots and vases; 500 cuspadores at less than importation cost; 100 pairs French mantel vases; 100 pairs Bisque figures, at half price: a few gas chandeliers left will be sold at a great sacrifice.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

Ivory-handled dinner knives, Sheffield make, $7 50 per dozen; ditto tea knives, $3 50; silver-plated table spoons and forks, $6 per dozen; silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, very best plate, new designs, beautifully engraved, $39; silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles, $5 50; silver-plated coffee urns, cake-baskets, waiters, &c.; cut and engraved table glass in great variety.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Dec. 24. Circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,264.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRANG'S CHROMOS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.....................$1 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.....................2 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.....................3 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.....................4 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.....................5 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.....................6 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.....................7 50
PRANG'S CHROMOS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.....................9 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.....................10 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.....................12 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.....................15 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.....................20 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.....................25 00
PRANG'S CHROMOS
FOR SALE IN ALL ART-STORES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

☞ Send for PRANG'S CHRISTMAS JOURNAL, containing price-list and illustrations. Mailed free, on receipt of postage-stamp, by

L. PRANG & CO.,
Boston, Mass.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning's discourse—*Sowing and Reaping*. All are invited.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP LITTLEJOHN will preach SUNDAY EVENING in St. Thomas' Church, corner 5th-av. and 53d-st.: service to commence at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:
1. No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
6. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
8. No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
13. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14. Carmel Chapel, No. 116 Elizabeth-st. 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
17. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.
German services, No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 443 3d-av., 3½ P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

FLOATING CHURCH.—REV. W. T. SABINE will preach in this Church next SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Divine service commencing at 3½ o'clock. This Church lies at the foot of Pike-st., two squares above Catharine-st., East River. Episcopalians particularly invited to attend. Old magazines and laid-aside books needed for the library of the Reading-room.

ST. SACRAMENT MISSION, NO. 1,235 Broadway, near 34th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 7 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 8 P. M. Sermon, MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. J. D. BRADLEY. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Rev. J. J. McCOOKE, of Hartford, will preach; and FRIDAY EVENING, Rev. McW. B. NOYES.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Minister.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to any who may not be settled in any other church home, to unite with us in these services.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*The Resurrection of the Dead.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Children's church at 3 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Service at 10½ A. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. W. C. STEELE, OF HARLEM, N. Y., East Conference, will preach in St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 4, at 10½. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Strangers welcome; seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st., (Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.)—Divine service on SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. ROSS, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. B. K. PIERCE, D. D. Anniversary exercises of the Sabbath-school at 3 P. M. Addresses by Rev. R. M. STRATTON, Rev. WILLIAM PLATTS and others.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 4th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSS. MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject for the EVENING—*The Temptations of Young Men.*

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL deliver the fifth lecture of the course to young people, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

NEW FREE (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be opened on THURSDAY next, Dec 8. Services at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., who has returned from Europe entirely restored in health, will officiate and preach both MORNING and EVENING.

REV. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., RECTOR of Calvary Church, will preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in aid of the Young Men's Association charity fund.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Dec. 4, MORNING and EVENING. Subject—EVENING—*God's Life and Man's Life.*

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD like to hire a sitting till about July 1, in Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Address, stating terms, W. VAN TINE, Box No. 4,283 New-York Post-office.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Anti-Christ of Today.*

OPEN COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. ROBERT CAMERON, M. A., who has recently become Pastor of this Church, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., Pastor.—Divine services on SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. D. D. SAHLER WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, (late Dr. Scott's,) 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 31th-st.—Divine service SUNDAY MORNING, 10½, and in the afternoon 3½. Rev. Dr. McVICKAR will preach.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Saviour, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., LATE of Paris, (Pastor elect,) will occupy the pulpit ELEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 55th-st., near Lexington-av., next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES AT STEINWAY HALL.—The lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, will be delivered by Rev. B. F. BARRETT. Subject—*Heaven; How They Live and What They Do There.*

GRACE CHURCH—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, clergyman in charge.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The sermon in the evening, one of the course on *Faith and Works.* Subject—*Believing in the Holy Ghost.* Strangers cordially invited.

INCARNATION FREE CHAPEL, (Protestant Episcopal Church,) 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Service, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Practical sermons for the people. Dwellers in the vicinity earnestly invited. Rev. N. L. BRIGGS, Assistant Minister.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery. Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school from 2 to 3 o'clock, followed by addresses from clergymen and other interesting speakers. Prayer-meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½. Day-school from 9 to 3 o'clock. Open daily to visitors, except Saturday. The most interesting time to visit the Mission is from 11 to 1 o'clock, as that includes the children's singing and eating.

SERVICES FOR YOUNG MEN, AT the Church of the Holy Communion, West 20th-st., corner 6th-av. The second sermon of the course will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension. Seats are all free; hour of service, 7½. Young men are especially invited to attend these services.

REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., will deliver the last of a course of lectures in aid of the mission work of St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf Mutes in the Sunday-school room, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Tyranny of Respectability.* Admittance 50 cents.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—THE friends of the American Tract Society will meet at the Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., SABBATH, Dec. 4, at 7½ P. M., to hear statements of Secretary STEVENSON, recently returned from an extended Western tour. Addresses will also be delivered by Rev. Drs. ROGERS and GANSE.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach in the MORNING, especially to the young, the singing to be conducted by the Sabbath-school and Bible classes of the church. Seats free. All are invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 50th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching in the morning by the Pastor at 10½ o'clock. A Sabbath-school meeting will be held at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. JAS. M. LUDLOW and Rev. CHAS. B. STRONG. The friends of the Sabbath-school are cordially invited to be present.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., between 4th and 5th sts., will deliver his second discourse SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock, on *Revivals.* EVENING, 7½ o'clock, second of a series for the young. Theme—*Sequel to a Successful Life.* All are invited. Seats free.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGG preaches SUNDAY MORNING in Willett-street (near Grand) M. E. Church. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock. in Spring-street (near Varick) Presbyterian Church; and in the evening in Calvary Baptist Church, between 5th and 6th avs.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—A Missionary meeting of special interest will be held SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church. Addresses by Rev. TITUS COAN, of the Sandwich Islands, and Rev. J. B. THOMPSON, D. D.

SPECIAL EVENING SERVICE IN Association Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on SUNDAY, Dec. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. C. S. HARROWN, of this City, and H. THANE MILLER, Esq., of Cincinnati. The public generally are invited, and especially young men.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at the Mariner's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; at Water and Dover sts. by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 275 West-st. by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, at 3½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching ON SUNDAY by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects: *Prophecy relating to the Napoleon Dynasty; The Fall of Papacy, and the immediate Coming of Christ.* All are invited; seats free.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. McALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. R. G. CATHER, D. D., of London, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Praying Band at 3 P. M. and 6 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

THE BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES, at 10½ A. M.; subject—*The Work of God in the Souls of Men.* Preaching at 7½ P. M.; subject—*Man as the Object of Divine Attention.*

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*God's Heroes.* Communion at the close of the evening sermon. Strangers are provided with seats.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. and at the conclusion of the evening sermon.

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL give a lecture at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, on *Personal Criticism.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., MORNING 10½, and by Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

UNIVERSALISM.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will preach, THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., one of a series of expository sermons upon "The Universalist Belief." Subject—*The Universalist Idea of Hell.*

REV. WM. J. ROBERTSON, OF MUMford, N. Y., will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½. Seats provided for all.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held in the new Chapel every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject in the EVENING—*Sodom and Gomorrah.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MISSION OF ELIAS.—S. S. SNOW, THE special messenger of the coming King of kings, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Restitution of all Things.* Acts, iii., 19-21.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting 3½ P. M. EVENING service commences at 7 o'clock.

DR. DEEMS IS TO PREACH IN THE Church of the Strangers, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All the seats are free. The Church is in Mercer-st., between Waverley-place and Clinton-place.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING sermons on *The Apostolic Age.* Rev. J. T. LUNDY, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. LEWIS, assistant.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M.; at 4 P. M. catechetical instruction.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, Bleecker, corner Morton-st.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach SUNDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—Divine service and sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Right Rev. Bishop CUMMINS will preach.

THE EVENING SERVICE AT THE Free Church of St. Matthias, No. 210 West 42d-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector, commences at 7½. Sermon, Dec. 4, by Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D.

REV. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 37th-st.

ELDER A. A. PHELPS OF ROCHESTER, N. Y., will preach at No. 405 Grand-st., (corner of Clinton,) SUNDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M., and at No. 133 West 24th-st., (between 6th and 7th avs.,) at 7½ P. M.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. JOSEPH BRADLEY will preach in this church next SABBATH, Dec. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

MRS. CORA L. V. TAPPAN WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE AT PLIMPTON Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Universalism and Christianity.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st. west of 6th-av., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. PRICE WILL PREACH AT THE Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker. No. 278 6th-av.

BRIC-A-BRACISTS.

Hunters After Treasures in Obscure Places—Gems in Pawnbrokers' Shops—Experiences of Some New-York Bric-a-Bracists—Suggestions to the Managers of the Crystal Palace.

What is bric-a-brac? You cannot find it in any dictionary. As to derivation, it has not any. Brick is as near as we can get, and that may be derived from the Anglo-Saxon bric, meaning a fragment, and as a bric-a-bracist is one who collects fragments of art, this is about as satisfactory as anything else.

Major BYNG HALL, who has written a charming book, entitled *The Adventures of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, can give no better *unde-derivatur*. Perhaps by describing the various grades of bric-a-bracists, we can arrive at some idea of its meaning. When the famous Bernal collection was put to the hammer—an accumulation of art treasures rich beyond all precedent—the Marquis of HEREFORD gave £1,942 10s. for a pair of Rose du Barri vases, just 14½ inches high, and Baron ROTHSCHILD had another pair knocked down to him at £900, even money. They were both bric-a-bracists in the superlative degree. On examining the catalogue, however, as we go through its endless lots of china, pictures, jewelry, armor, weapons, glass enamels, pottery, snuff-boxes and furniture, all objects of artistic industry, productions of one, two, four, eight hundred years ago, we notice smaller purchases. The Smiths and the Browns with leaner purses, invest their half-crowns in little fragments of art. The toe-bit of an old suit of armor, the cover of a Sevres cup suffices for them. These lesser people are just as great among bric-a-bracists as the Leviathan Marquis and Baron. The taste for collecting fragments of art-treasures, has existed in all times. AUGUSTUS, who gathered together antique gems, was a bric-a-bracist. The MEDICI were true hunters in this exciting chase. The Musée de Cluny, that wonder of mediæval art, (may MOLTKE's shells not touch it,) illustrating French history from CLOVIS, began in the most modest bric-a-brac way. In England and France, this task of collecting is very strong. In the United States it is quite a predominant one, and increasing every day.

A BOWERY BRIC-A-BRAC HUNTER.

When you saunter along the Bowery, or on one of the less frequented avenues, if you understand the peculiarities of the street, you will see a middle-aged person walking about in a peculiar, nonchalant way. Garish furniture stores are passed in silence, kaleidoscopic windows of dry-goods shops are left with disdain, but as the pawn-brokers' establishments are passed in review he has a quick, systematic glance for every one of them. There he stops now! At one comprehensive look he takes in the whole collection. The wares have no attraction for him. He has the inventory of that window to a nicety. He has studied it by heart. He goes on, and presently takes a side street. Here "My Uncle" has another establishment. He gives his accustomed look. Ah! There may be something! Alongside of a fearful imitation gold bracelet there lies apparently something like a watch-case. It is not very large, but black with age, and grimed with dust. He examines it closely through the dirty glass. Yes! That is *repoussé* work, and of the time of WILLIAM and MARY. Satisfied that there is *a find*, he enters and asks the price of the bracelet. The shop-keeper asks some outrageous sum. Our bric-a-brac hunter, for he is one, asks to see the watch, and with apparent indifference, eagerly scrutinizes it in all its details. He is not mistaken, it is indeed a gem. He asks the clerk to open it, which the man does as clumsily as he would an oyster. Yes, the works are all there, the maker's name, and with the eye of an expert he thinks he sees a letter G on it. He asks the price. The shopman weighs it in his hand. "It has," says he, "three dollars' worth of silver, the works are worth something, take it for eight dollars." "How much for this bracelet?" asks our friend. "Ten dollars—best French gold." The clerk values the bracelet at ten times its true value, and the watch at ten times less than its worth. "I will give you twelve dollars for the two," says our bric-a-bracist. The shopman hesitates for a moment. He has got a big price for the bracelet, but is doubtful about the watch. The silver in it he knows is not worth two dollars, and the inside is so clogged he can make nothing out of it. He examines the bidder more closely. He remembers how once a friend of his in Chatham-street, sold to an old German who played in a lager-beer cellar, an old violin for five dollars, and how that very day the purchaser had resold it for five hundred dollars. Our friend bears the glance with perfect stolidity and asks the price of a cracked cornet-a-piston. "Take the lot for fifteen dollars," he says, and in a moment the trade is consummated.

WHAT HE HAS FOUND.

Cramming the bracelet in his coat-tail pocket, but wrapping the watch carefully in his handkerchief, he hurries home, and as he passes through the front door, bestows on the amazed Biddy the showy ornament, which she wears on future Sundays; and, in his own room, he gloats over his treasure. His magnifying glass is brought into requisition. Yes! the chasing is lovely. It is only silver; but all that delicate taste could bestow on gold has been lavished on the case. Ah! he thought so. It is a repeater; only the stem-work is out of order. A drop of oil will make it all right. He opens it; pushes a spring. Off it goes, and the clear tone of a little bell chimes some hour just as merrily as when it marked time at its last stoppage, may be a hundred years ago. The name of the maker comes out, too, with a little furbishing. It is a Graham watch, and GRAHAM was the Breguet of the middle of the seventeenth century, and he is delighted at having something quite unique, which very little repair will put in perfect order. "My Nuremburg watch," he says, "I paid £8 for in London; this has cost me $15; I have struck the average. Won't A and B and C be jealous when they see my treasure, and know what I paid for it!" Our friend is evidently an enthusiast, and in our estimation a greater one than those who make collections expending thousands of dollars. Of course hunting for objects of intrinsic merit in America is a difficult one; still, by some strange accidents some very choice objects have been discovered.

OTHER GEMS WITH THE PAWNBROKERS.

There is at a pawnbroker's den today, a pair of pistols of the time of LOUIS XIV., of exceeding beauty, worth for any arm collector five times the price asked for them. We know, too, of several antique gems to be found where least expected. His Ex-Majesty LOUIS NAPOLEON scattered some very wonderful intaglios about when "hard up." We even know of a Majolica plate or so, some real Dresden, a little Sevres, and a great deal of very choice old English ware. Of course, we are not to tell our readers where they are, for that would destroy all pleasure in the acquisition of them; they are not, however, on Broadway. The bric-a-bracist is, then, a person who has the mania of forming collections of antique art, no matter whether in china, glass, gold, silver, or iron, indifferent as to whether its purposes were, in by-gone times, for use or ornament, always providing they have about them the *cachet* of beauty in design or ornament. To be accomplished in this art requires special talent. A man cannot be a bric-a-bracist at will. Manners, customs, history, traditions, processes of manufacture, must be had at one's fingers' ends, but, in addition to this, an innate perception of what is beautiful in art.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF BRIC-A-BRACISTS.

Young ladies, or mature matrons, who exhibit *etageres* decorated with figures of shepherds or shepherdesses, who point with pride to plates, and tell you, "This is Dresden, because I bought it in Saxony, 'or this is Sevres, because we purchased it in Paris," ninety times in a hundred have but very poor imitations of the original. The possessors of such objects do not belong to the noble band of brac-a-bracists. The sum paid is no criterion of its value, and two books of great merit, such as MARYAT's or CHAFFER's, have been written purposely, as itineraries for curiosity hunters in the Ceramic art. Nothing but practice and being deceived very often can make perfect. Some have a love for china alone, and this may have a dozen specialties. This is a very popular taste, and ladies are ardent devotees of it. Others run on snuff-boxes, some on antique jewelry. A fancy for collections of laces absorbs the energies of some. Venetian glass is a mania with others. One taste belongs exclusively to men, and that is arm and armor collections. In New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, there are several very good panoplies. In the Ceramic art, we know in New-York of only two collections of great excellence, abounding with objects of the greatest beauty, mostly heirlooms, though there are a great number of isolated pieces distributed pretty widely. Perhaps the best collection of arms in America is the one belonging to Mr. DIXON, of Toronto, Canada; in some respects it will rival the famous one of Mr. MEYRICK, in England. The most distinguished of amateurs in this country in mediæval art, arms, china, books, coins, is very certainly Her Majesty's Consul, W. TASKER SMITH, Esq., of Savannah, Ga.

A MUSEUM OF OLD ARTISTIC RELICS.

In writing this article our chief object has been to direct the attention of the managers of the Crystal Palace to the formation of a museum of old artistic relics in our midst, exclusive of pictures. A loan department on the plan of the Kensington Museum could be inaugurated. We have at home a perfect mine of untold *chef d'œuvres* worth examination. Works of the early Netherlands, such as china, tiles, ornaments, weapons, clothing, undoubtedly exist. These would help to illustrate that remarkable period of our history. As to the later works of art, the cups and saucers of our great grandmothers are alone curiosities. Before the Revolution our grand-sires were dainty about their service, and used Wedgwood, Staffordshire, Burslem, Worcester, and Chelsea wares, all of these marking the Renaissance of English Ceramic art. Let us have a sight of them once more. The beauty of the design, the judgment displayed in the ornamentation, will not only recall the earnest care devoted to them by the conscientious artists of that time, but bring pleasant reminiscences of a time long gone past. Our great grand-fathers' old deep-cuffed coats, with their huge buttons; our grand-dames' brocades, even their high-heeled slippers, would be quaint just now. As to china, we are certain there will be Dresden and Sevres and some good illustrations of Palissy ware; and as to Capo di Monti china, JOSEPH BONAPARTE and the MURATS scattered a good deal of that precious manufacture in the country. Beside the curiosity such an assemblage of artistic relics would awaken, the advantages to be derived by purifying public taste would be untold. To the manufacturing interest an opportunity would be given of copying the chastest poems and designs. The Art Museum of Manchester, and the Loan Exhibition of Kensington, have given an untold impulse to English domestic taste, and there is no reason why an enterprise of a similar character at home should not give us similar results. Of course a good deal of care, time and trouble would have to be expended in order to arrive at the proper classification of the many heterogeneous articles, but we have among us native and foreign amateurs who would gladly give their leisure and talents to such an undertaking. It might be called the loan department of the Crystal Palace, subject to the same rules which govern the English one. No extra price should be demanded for its inspection, though quite a handsome revenue could be derived in a legitimate way by selling photographic copies of the most remarkable objects. How gladly would our artists study such a collection, and then we might hope that those shocking anachronisms still so glaring in our theatres and pictures might forever disappear.

Latest Arrivals of Immigrants.

There were 3,163 alien passengers landed at this port during last week. Several of the steamers and some of the ships brought a very small number. The *Virginia* brought only seventy-four, when she has capacity for as many hundred; the ship *William Tapscott*, only three, when she usually brings more than a hundred times that number; and the *Denmark* only carried eighty-four. This falling off is accounted for by the fact that those who would otherwise immigrate at this season of the year are doing very well at home, and prefer to wait until Spring. The statistics of the week are as follows:

Nov. 26..Steam-ship Arizona, Aspinwall	279
Nov. 27..Schooner Billy Butts, Port Morant, Ja..	1
Nov. 28..Steam-ship America, Bremen	320
Nov. 28..Steam-ship Virginia, London	74
Nov. 28..Ship Christel, Bremen	10
Nov. 28..Bark Thomas Dallett, Porto Cabello	1
Nov. 29..Steam-ship Denmark, London	84
Nov. 30..Steam-ship City of Brussels, Liverpool	507
Nov. 30..Steam-ship Morro Castle, Havana	20
Nov. 30..Ship Wm. Tapscott, London	3
Nov. 30..Brig Prince Oscar, Cette	2
Dec. 1..Steam-ship Periere, Havre	104
Dec. 1..Steam-ship France, Liverpool	935
Dec. 1..Steam-ship Weser, Bremen	383
Dec. 2..Steam-ship Manhattan, Liverpool	289
Dec. 2..Steam-ship China, Liverpool	154
Dec. 2..Schooner Isaac Oliver, Port-au-Platt	11
Total	3,163

Enlargement of the Long Island Hospital.

The Regents of the Long Island College Hospital have contracted for the erection of a new wing to the present hospital buildings, to be completed and ready for the reception of patients by the 1st of February next.

The new structure will occupy nearly the entire south front of the present hospital grounds, on the corner of Henry and Amity streets. It will have a frontage of 148 feet on Amity-street, by 32 on Henry-street, and is to be three stories high. The eastern portion of the new wing will comprise an amphitheatre and operating-room, 44 by 30 feet, and 28 feet high. This will be arranged according to the most improved models of such rooms, and is expected to seat about 250 persons. It can, however, be readily enlarged, when necessity requires it. The entire building is to be constructed on the most improved principles of modern hospital structures.

The new building will be similar in style to the wing added to the north side of the hospital about two years ago as a lying-in department for females. The hospital grounds include fourteen full lots, extending on Henry-street from Pacific to Amity-street, and are elevated above the surrounding region, with the rear fronting on the New-York Bay.

This new improvement will give to the Long Island College Hospital facilities for clinical and hospital instruction possessed by few institutions of the country.

An Ann-Street Building Destroyed by Fire—A Loss of $16,000.

Early on yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the building in the rear of No. 45 Ann-street. The building and contents were nearly destroyed before it could be extinguished. The building, of which only the shell remains, is owned by LUDWIG DOHRENWENT, was insured for $4,000, in the Globe, and will require fully that amount for repairs. CORBETT & CLEMENS, packing-box manufacturers, who occupied the first floor and basement, valued their stock at $3,000, and had it insured for $500 in each of the following companies: Buffalo Fire and Marine, Merchant's, Western, of Buffalo, and the North American. MALINARI & KING, picture-frame dealers, occupying the second and third floors, estimate their loss at $7,000. They are insured for $1,000, in the Imperial. J. C. JACKSON, manufacturer of jewelry boxes, lost $2,000; insured for $1,000, in the St. Nicholas. The cause of the calamity has not been ascertained.

The Strange Death of Doughty.

Dr. JOHN BEACH, in the absence of Coroner ROLLINS, made an examination, yesterday, in the case of PATRICK DOUGHTY, a brother of the well-known auctioneer of that name, who died at Blackwell's Island under peculiar circumstances. The evidence of the witnesses was to the effect that the deceased was found on the 11th of October, in West Thirty-fifth-street, near the Seventh-avenue, in an intoxicated condition. He was shouting at the time, and bleeding from a cut on the head, but he showed no marks of external violence. The man was removed to a stable by a policeman, and was subsequently taken to the Twentieth Precinct Police Station, and from thence to Bellevue Hospital, the Police Surgeon finding that his skull was fractured. He was placed in one of the hospital wards, but became so violent in his demeanor that he was placed in a straight jacket and put in a cell. The next day he was sent to the Charity Hospital on the Island, where he died. The jury summoned in the case seemed anxious to censure the physicians attending the deceased, but, acting under the directions of Dr. BEACH, they rendered a verdict that DOUGHTY came to his death from injuries sustained in some unknown manner.

Invasion of the Late Superintendent Jourdan's House by Burglars.

About 2 o'clock on Friday morning a party of burglars entered the residence of the late Superintendent JOURDAN, at No. 198 Prince-street, now occupied by his widow and her relatives. Although the house was apparently thoroughly ransacked none of the inmates were awakened by the operations of the marauders, who escaped with a quantity of silver-ware valued at $60. The burglars are supposed to be professionals, but as yet the Police have obtained no clue to them or the stolen property. Superintendent KELSO has caused a special report of the case to be made, and he will make every effort to apprehend the offenders.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 3.

Decisions have been rendered in the following cases:

Heard at March Term—Before Judges Monell, McCunn and Freedman.

SURRENDER OF BILLS OF LADING.

Charles N. Sheppard vs. Gustav Heineken et al.—This action was brought to recover the value of a quantity of butter shipped by the vessel of the defendants from this City to New-Orleans. The butter was never transported, the voyage having been abandoned before the departure of the vessel, owing to her unseaworthiness. Plaintiff demanded the return of the butter, which was refused by defendants, unless the bills of lading were surrendered, or they received indemnity against them. In a suit at Trial Term to recover the value of the butter, without surrender of the bill of lading, judgment was rendered against the plaintiff, and from that judgment appeal was taken to the General Term. In rendering the opinion of the Court, Judge MONELL says: Without expressing an opinion upon the other questions raised in this case, I think the judgment can be sustained on the ground that no conversion of the property by the defendants or other liability had been shown. The bills of lading required the property to be delivered to consignees therein named, or to their assigns, and without a surrender of the bills or the consent of the consignees, the defendants were not bound to deliver, and they had a right to require such surrender or consent, or what they did require, an indemnity against the bills.

Judgment affirmed.

S. W. Judson for appellant; M. S. Miller for respondents.

Heard at October Term—Before Judges Monell, McCunn and Spencer.

ACTIONS FOR ASSAULT TO BE BROUGHT WITHIN TWO YEARS.

Joseph S. Priest vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—This was an action to recover damages for assault and battery committed by a brakeman in their employ. The plaintiff was about entering one of the defendants' cars at Troy, when the brakeman stationed there to see what passengers had procured tickets before entering the car, demanded plaintiff's ticket. Plaintiff said he had had no time to procure a ticket, whereupon the brakeman seized the plaintiff, struck him and thrust him off the car. The assault was committed in 1866, and the suit was commenced in 1869, more than three years after. On the trial below, the statute of limitations, which provides that a suit for assault and battery shall be commenced within two years after the commission of the act, was interposed as one of the defenses. A motion was made to dismiss the complaint on this ground, but was denied by the Judge. The cause was submitted to the jury, who rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, from which this appeal is taken. On the argument it was contended on behalf of plaintiff that if this was an action for assault and battery against the brakeman, the statute would be a good defense, but as it was an action against the Company to recover damages for injuries resulting from the fault of their agent, it did not come under the operation of the statute. In rendering the decision of the Court Judge MONELL says: Had the action been against the brakeman, it would have been for assault and battery, and it has not become a different action by being against the employer or principal under whose authority or direction the injury was done. The judgment and order should be reversed, and a new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event.

F. Loomis, for appellant; A. R. Lawrence, for respondents.

RELEASE OF AN EXECUTOR'S BOND.

The People ex rel. Emanuel Meyer vs. Louis Hartman et al.—This was an action to recover against the defendant, as surety upon the bond of his co-defendant Wuest, the executrix of the last will of Peter Wuest, who had failed to pay Meyer a claim directed by the Surrogate. On the trial, the defendant produced in his defense, a certified copy of an order of the Surrogate, releasing the defendant, Hartman, from his bond. This order was held by the Court below to be a full defense, and judgment was ordered accordingly, from which this appeal was taken. Judge MONELL, in rendering the opinion of the Court after having previously noticed that the order of the Surrogate did not recite on its face that a proper service had been made on the executrix, says: The omission, therefore, to prove in this case the service of a citation upon the executrix made the proof of jurisdiction defective, and the plaintiff ought to have had a verdict. We place our decision solely on the ground of such defective proof, and therefore do not deem it necessary to express any opinion upon the sufficiency of recitals in an order as evidence of the proceedings recited. The exceptions should be sustained, and a new trial ordered, with costs to the plaintiff to abide the event.

R. A. Pryor, for plaintiff; J. A. Gross, for defendant.

IMPEACHMENT OF WITNESSES.

George Berner vs. John Ritting and Geo. W. Mittnacht.—This action was upon a promissory note made by Ritting and indorsed by Mittnacht. The complaint alleged the presentation of the note for payment in the presence of Mittnacht, who had notice of non-payment. Mittnacht denied notice of non-payment, and on the trial, by way of impeaching the testimony of the latter, a bond was put in evidence showing that he had been held to bail, before Justice Dodge, on a charge of perjury. In charging the jury, Judge Jones said in relation to this portion of testimony: "A charge of this sort is admissible in evidence as affecting the credibility of a witness against whom it is made." The jury found for the plaintiff, and this judgment defendant appealed, on exceptions to the charge, including that portion herein quoted. In delivering the opinion of the Court, Judge MONELL said: While it is true that proof of charges preferred against the accused are not proper for the purpose of impeaching him, yet, a Judge, in the exercise of his discretion, may admit disparaging questions, when put for the purpose of impairing his general credit. But the rule is confined to the acts or declarations of the witness, and does not extend to the acts or declarations of others. Thus it might have been within the discretion of the Judge to have allowed the inquiry of the witness whether he had not sworn falsely on some occasion. But not whether others had accused him of having sworn falsely. It is presumed that the learned Judge gave his instructions to the jury under the belief that the bond was so far the act of the witness as to commit him to its contents and hold him responsible for its recitals. He had signed it, and it recited that he had been charged with having committed perjury, and that there was probable cause to believe him guilty. Even if the recital could be construed into an admission by the witness that there was probable cause to believe him guilty, it would not be sufficient to rebut the presumption of innocence. It will not be contended, I think, that upon the traverse of an indictment for the offense charged, the recital would be sufficient to commit, and thus cast the burden upon the accused of proving his innocence. It would not, I apprehend, be any evidence whatever against the witness, and I am not willing to give it any consequence whatever. I am, therefore, of opinion that the evidence was improper, and the instruction to the jury erroneous. The judgment should be set aside and a new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide the event.

Christopher Fine for appellant, J. M. Smith for respondent.

LIBEL—PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS.

Seymour N. Marsh vs. Edward Elsworth.—This was an action for libel. Upon an application by one Caldwell for a discharge under the United States Bankruptcy law, the plaintiff was examined as a witness. Subsequently the defendant, a creditor of Caldwell, filed objections to his discharge, one of the specifications being as follows: "And the said creditor (Edward Elsworth meaning) charges the said bankrupt (George Caldwell meaning) with procuring his wife and the said defendant, Seymour N. Marsh, (this plaintiff,) to testify falsely in the course of their examination in the proceedings, in regard to material facts in relation to these proceedings in inducing said Marsh to testify that the said bankrupt was only a salaried employe of Marsh & Co., and that the share of the business assets and property of the said firm, which in truth and in fact belonged to the bankrupt, had, prior to 1854 been the property of one Joshua Read, and since 1854, had been and now is the property of Eleanor J. Caldwell." This was the libel set out in the complaint. The defendant set up on the trial below that the alleged libel was a privileged communication, as being material to the proceedings in which it was made. Judge Jones, before whom the trial took place, held that the specification complained of was material to the controversy pending before the United States Court, and were, therefore, privileged, and he directed a verdict for the defendant, from which plaintiff appealed. Judge Monell in delivering the opinion of the Court says: "We think the defendants on this trial showed clearly that the specifications were material, and therefore privileged. They were used in opposing the bankrupt's discharge, and were certainly material under the section of the Bankrupt act which makes any fraud whatever contrary to the true intent of the act a ground for refusing a discharge. We think the defense was complete, and there was no question for the jury. Neither was the good or bad faith with which the defamatory words were written at all in issue. They being absolutely privileged, it was immaterial with what motive they were written. The exceptions should be overruled, and judgment ordered for the defendant upon the verdict."

John D. Warren for plaintiff, W. A. Coursen for defendants.

Argued at September Term Before Judges Monell and Freedman.

Isabella Henderson vs. Eugene Jackson.—This was an appeal from an order made at Special Term, setting aside a precept issued by plaintiff to collect the costs awarded by an order of this Court made at General Term.

The Court affirmed the order with costs.

Argued at November Term Before Judges Monell and Freedman.

ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATIONS IN A STOCK TRADE.

John Thomas vs. Cornelius B. Payne.—This was an appeal from the report of a referee dismissing the plaintiff's complaint. The suit was to recover $4,500 damages, for alleged misrepresentation in the exchange of oil stocks, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES. The referee held that the alleged misrepresentations were not made by defendant for the purpose of deceiving or defrauding the plaintiff.

The Court concurred with the referee, and affirmed the judgment.

Before Judges Monell and McCunn.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

D. Feodone Mierson vs. Aaron D. Hope.—The plaintiff shipped certain property from Baltimore to New-York by defendant, who carries on business as "The Hope Dispatch." The agent of plaintiff called at the office of defendant before the arrival of the property, and received an assurance from defendant that word would be sent to him (plaintiff's agent) when the property arrived. The property arrived and was unloaded on the dock, where it remained for some time before plaintiff's agent knew of its arrival, no notice having been sent as promised by defendant. In the meantime the property was seized by the Sheriff in another action against plaintiff, and by the Sheriff transferred to the plaintiff in that action. The plaintiff herein then brought his suit against Hope for the value of the property, the latter having failed to deliver it according to contract. On the trial below, defendant showed that the goods had been taken out of his possession under process of law. This was held a good defense, and judgment was rendered for defendant, from which this appeal is taken. The Court holds that the defendant's liability attached before the seizure under process of law, and therefore reverses the judgment, and orders a new trial, with costs to abide the event.

Before Monell, McCunn and Spencer.

REDUCTION OF VERDICT.

Emily S. Cunningham vs. Walter M. Conger.—Upon the plaintiff's stipulating to reduce the judgment to $560, beside costs, and not to appeal from this order, the judgment as reduced to be affirmed without costs. Otherwise the judgment is reversed, order of reference vacated, and a new trial granted, with costs to the appellants to abide the event. The order to be settled on notice to presiding Justice.

Heard at June Term before a full Bench.

PRACTICE.

William Ward vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.—The preliminary objection of respondent overruled, and cause ordered to be placed upon the calendar of the next General Term for argument.

Before Judges Monell and Spencer.

Diorius Neff vs. Max Friedman et al.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Before the Six Judges.

Phelps vs. Swan.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs.

Argued at June Term, 1869, before Judges Monell, Jones and Freedman.

RIGHTS OF AUTHORS.

Palmer vs. De Witt.—This was an appeal from a decision by Judge MONELL at Special Term. The plaintiff claimed title to a drama called "Play," as assignee of one Robertson, the author. The play was put upon the stage by defendant, who asserted his right to its use on the ground that it had been frequently presented on the public stage, and that he had obtained the text from those who had seen its presentation, and carried it and the stage appointments in their memory. Palmer, who was the owner of the copyright, denied the right of the defendant to plagiarise his property in this manner. The Court now holds, Judge MONELL delivering the opinion, that plaintiff, having got the property in the play, cannot be deprived of it in any way, except by legal transfer. The property in this case might almost be said to have been piratically and feloniously taken, whether taken by memory or otherwise. The burden of proof was on the defendant to show that it was obtained in a proper manner. An injunction had been denied against the defendant, and when the case came before Judge MONELL he followed the decision on the application for injunction, and from this latter decision appeal was taken.

Decision reversed, and a new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event.

W. D. Booth for appellant; Ira D. Warren for respondent.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 3.

By Judge Freedman.

Horton vs. Bloom; ordered that this case be filed annexed to the judgment roll, dated Nov. 30, 1870.

Horton vs. Bloom; upon presentation of an expressed copy, the case will be marked settled and ordered on file.

Mitchel vs. Dix; motion for a stay argued at Special Term; the motion is therefore dismissed.

By Judge Jones.

Hovey vs. The Rubber-tip Pencil Company (two cases); findings signed.

Hall vs. Emmons; motion to vacate judgment; counsels' attention is called to memorandum with Clerk.

McGrath vs. Bell; case settled, and ordered to be filed.

Patterson vs. Stettaner; motion granted with $10 costs.

Dodd vs. Stettaner; motion granted with $10 costs, with leave to amend.

Hall vs. Emmons; motion for alteration of costs denied without costs.

Thompson vs. Martin; motion denied and stay vacated with $10 costs.

Stuyvesant vs. Grissler; judgment for defendant on demurrer with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs of demurrer.

Peck vs. Peck; motion decided.

Martin and Wife vs. Martin and James; order to show cause.

Gridley vs. Elmore; motion decided.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 3.

By Judge Larremore.

Burke vs. Elder; motion granted.

Silcox vs. Breckever; motion for reference granted.

Republic of Peru vs. Willets; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

A new calendar will be made up for January, commencing with the cause next succeeding on the present calendar the cause last tried in December, and continuing to the end of the present calendar. Causes noticed for the first time for January Term to follow according to the date of the issue. Causes marked R. G., and causes which have been marked off for the term and marked down, will be placed on a separate calendar, and will not be put on day calendar except by special order of the Judge holding the Circuit. In all cases already on the calendar in which the jury fee of $6 has not been paid, new notes of issue, with the number of the cause on present calendar, must be filed and the jury fee paid on or before the 15th of December next.

CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 3.

FIRST BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.107¼	10 Metropolitan Bk..136
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.106⅜	60 Del. & Hud. C....120½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.106⅜	600 West. U. Tel.... 44¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.106⅜	78 do.... 44¼
26,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	200 do....bet. c. 44¼
new....109¼	1000 do.... 44¼
500 do.....small.109	500 Pac. M. S. Co..b. c 42½
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67,	50 Adams Ex. Co.... 64½
s5....109¼	400 N. Y. C. & H....b. c 91⅝
1,000 do....110	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. 85⅞
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110	100 L. S. & M. So.... 92⅝
10,000 do.....109⅞	500 do.....s3 92⅝
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s....n 57¼	300 do.....b. c. b3 92¾
10,000 do.... c 57¼	400 do.... 92⅝
1,000 Ga. St. 7s.... 91¼	600 do.... 92⅝
10,000 N. Car. 6s, old b. 47¼	1000 do.... 92¾
1,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 92¼	500 do.... 92⅝
1,000 Mich. S. S. F. bs 97¼	10 Mich. Cen....121
8,000 Pac. 7s. Guar. by	10 Panama R....b. c 76½
St. of Missouri.. 98	70 do.... 76
1,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 81½	100 Union Pac. R.... 18⅛
11,000 C. & R. I. and P.	100 do.... 18⅛
R. 7s....99¼	40 do.... 18¼
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st..100	200 do.... 18⅛
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	400 C. & N. W. Pf..b. c 89⅞
M. bds....90	100 C., C., Cin. & I....80½
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 94½	31 Chi. & R. I. R....110⅜
28,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 83¼	300 Tol., W. & W.... 51½
5,000 do.... 83¼	40 P., Ft. W. & C. G.. 94½
5,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st	40 Del., L. & W....109½
West. div.... 81½	10 Chi. & Alton....115½
3,000 Jefferson 1st M. 90½	16 Chi., B. & Q....153
50 Fourth Nat. Bank.108	100 Morris & Essex....92
10 do....108	100 H. & St. Joseph....106
10 Gallatin N. Bank.118	200 Col., C. & Ind. C.. 19
50 Nassau Bank....107	100 Ohio & Miss....b. c 31½

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '81.109⅜	300 Mariposa Pref.... 10
3,500 U. S. 6s, C., '81..113¼	100 Adams Ex.... 65
1,000 U.S.5-20 C., '62.c.107¼	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.R.
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.106⅜	bet. call....91⅝
4,500 U. S.5-20R., '64.c.106⅛	100 do....91⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.106⅜	20,000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs. 85⅞
500 U. S.5-20C., '65.n.109⅜	200 Erie....bet. call 24½
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅝	500 L. S.& M.S.,b. c.,c. 92⅝
5,000 N. Car. 6s, old bs. 47¼	200 do.... 92¾
8,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.. 26	10 Panama.... 76
1,000 Ala. St. 8s....101¼	100 Chic. & N. W.... 81
30,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n.,	100 Chic. & N.W.Pf.,b3 90
Jan. & July.... 68¼	400 do.....s3 89⅞
4,000 Union Pac. 1st.... 81½	200 Union Pac., bet. c. 18
5,000 do..bet. call 81¼	15 C., C., & Ind.... 80½
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.... 91½	200 Chic. & R. I....110⅜
6,000 American Gold...111⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.....b3 60
200 West. Union Tel.. 44⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 81¼
16 do.... 44½	50 H. & St. Jo....106
300 do....bet. call 44⅜	100 Chic. & Alt....c.115¼
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 42½	12 P.,Ft.W.& C., guar 94½
9 do.... 41⅞	

SATURDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

There was no Cable news in the Street today, and both Gold and the Public Funds were left free to move on the different interpretations of Friday's news. Gold was firm at 111⅛@111¼ ₱ cent.; United States 5-20s about ⅛ of one ₱ cent. weaker than the closing quotation of Friday; sales of '67s at 109¾; closing 109⅝@109¾ ₱ cent. In the Gold Room there was some talk of a *Bull* combination to advance the market next week.

An advance was made from 5@6 to 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum for money on call loan to the brokers, and 7 ₱ cent. was paid in some instances through the forenoon on Railway collateral. Near the close of business money was more freely offered and 6 ₱ cent interest accepted.

Bills on London were steady at 108⅜ ₱ cent, 60 days, and 109⅝ ₱ cent, short sight.

The Treasury Office received, during the week, $2,142,166 for Gold Customs, and paid out $1,233,080 on Gold Interest on the Public Debt. For the three days in December alone the Customs are $1,063,516, and the Gold Interest $124,483. The last three days in November added to the previous weekly reports, gave for the whole month, $9,576,224 for Customs, and $14,025,558 paid out for Gold Interest.

The Bank Averages are higher by $1,655,000 on Loans and $576,000 on Deposits. The Gold in Bank is down $1,114,000 and the Greenbacks are down $568,000.

The Railway Stocks are steady in prices, with a good business doing in Lake Shore and New-York Central, and the Miscellaneous Shares higher and active on Western Telegraph, and higher [illegible] on Pacific Mail.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 3.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	107½	107¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	109¾	109⅝
American Gold Coin	111	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	57⅛	57¼
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅞	91⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	85⅞	86¼
Reading Railroad	101⅛	101⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅜	110½
North-west Common	80⅞	81
North-west Preferred	89¾	90
Pacific Mail Company	42½	42⅝
St. Paul Preferred	81⅞	81½
St. Paul Common	59¾	60
Lake Shore	92⅝	92⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅝	31⅝
Toledo and Wabash	51⅝	51¼
Western Telegraph	44⅜	44⅜
Erie	24⅞	24½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3.

Gold receipts	$905,220 81
Gold payments	614,537 95
Gold balance	60,491,363 49
Currency receipts	283,739 59
Currency payments	1,094,287 33
Currency balance	8,078,811 71
Cancelled Gold certificates sent to Washington	525,120 00
Customs	471,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....109⅜	5-20 coup., '67....108
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....113⅛	5-20 coup., '67....109⅝
5-20 coup., '62....107⅜	5-20 reg., '68....108
5-20 coup., '64....106⅛	5-20 coup., '68....109⅝
5-20 coup., '65....106⅜	10-40 reg....106⅜
5-20 reg., n. l., '65....106⅜	10-40 coup....106⅜
5-20 coup., n. l., '65....109⅜	6s currency....110⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old....60¼	Alabama 8s....100
Tennessee 6s, new....57⅛	Arkansas 6s, Funded. 64⅛
Virginia 6s, old....65	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81....103
Virginia 6s, new....63¼	Ill. Canal Bds., '70....100
Virginia 6s, reg., old....49½	Ill. coup. 6s, '77....100
Georgia 7s, new....91	Ill. coup. 6s, '79....100
North Carolina 6s, old 47¼	Ill. War Loan....100
N. Car., Fund. Act, '68 27¼	Indiana 6 ₱ ct., W. L.100
N. Car., F. Act, new.. 25¼	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73..100
N. Car., F. A., Sp. Tax 19	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78..100
South Carolina, new.. 63	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '83..100
S. Car., April and Oct. 65¼	Michigan 7 ₱ ct., '78..100
Missouri 6s....89	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.107¼
Louisiana 7s, Peniten. 72	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.107
California 7s....112	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Connecticut 6s....101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100
Rhode Island 6s....100	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....89½	Gt. West. 1st, '88....100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 87	Gt. West. 1st, '88....89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub....87	Gt. West. 2d, '93....89¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....100	Gal. & Chi. ext....100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76.100½	Gal. & Chi. 2d....95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76....100½	Chi., R. I. & P....99½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83....87	Mor. & Essex 1st....100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80....81	Mor. & Essex 2d....95
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88....77¼	Clev. & T. S. F....100
Hud. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..105	N. J. Cen. 2d....100
Hud. 7s, 3d, '75....89	N. J. Cen. n. bds....102
Harlem 1st....99½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 98
Har. C. M. & S. F....90½	Clev. & P. 2d....98
Alb. & Susq. 2d....92	Clev. & P. 3d....94
Alb. & Susq. 3d....89	Clev. & P. 4th....79
Mich. Cent. 1st 8s, '82.116	Chi. & Alt. 1st....102
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st.111	Chi. & Alt. inc....92
Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d....90	Ohio & Miss. 1st....99
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c. 97½	Ohio & Miss. cons....89½
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 9[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux City 1st 95
Cen. Pac. Bds....91½	St. L. & I. M. 1st....89½
Union Pac. 1st bds....81½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s..104½
Union P. L. Gts. 7s....70½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 92½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s....61	Mil. & St. P. 2d....84
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75....107	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d 88
Alt. & T. H. 1st....95	Mil. & St. P. 2d....83
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf....80	Chi. & Mil. 1st....90
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc....70	Joliet & Chi. 1st....105
Chi. & N. W. S. F....97½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st....83½
Chi. & N. W. 1st....93½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d....64
Lack. & West. Bds....100	Tol., P. & W., W. D.. 81½
Del., L. & W. 2d....95	Tol., P. & W. 2d....68
Tol. & W. 1st Ext....93½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....97
Tol. & W. 2d....84½	Bos., H. & E. guar....29½
Tol. & W. Eq. Bds....78	Cedar Falls & M. 1st.. 83

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

Manhattan....148	Park....169
Merchants'....116½	Manuf. & Merchants'.100
Mechanics'....137	N. E. Nat. Exc. B'k....100
Union....137	Central National....105½
America....148	Fourth National....108½
City....214	Ninth National....109
Tradesmen's....152	Tenth National....125
Mechanics' & Traders'.135	Oriental....154
Merchants' Exch'ge.103½	Gold Exchange....70
Leather Manufrs'....190	Del. & Hud. Canal....120
Seventh Ward....112	Pennsylvania Coal....220
State of New-York....104	Maryland Coal Co....20
Commerce....126	American Coal....38
Broadway....302	Spring Mo'ntain Coal. 40
Ocean....79½	Canton Co., Balt....67
Mercantile....124	Western Union Tel.. 44½
American Exchange..114	Quicksilver Mining... 4
Chatham....172	Quicksilver Pref.... 5
Bank of the Republic.115	Mariposa Mining.... 6
Hanover....104	Mariposa Pref.... 10
Irving....118	Mariposa Trus. Cert's 30
Metropolitan....134	Boston Water Power. 17½
People's....140	Adams Express.... 64½
Grocers'....118	Wells-Fargo Express. 31
Market....118	Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc'p. 2½
Shoe and Leather....160	American Express.... 46½
Corn Exchange....126	United States Ex.... 34½
Continental....96	Pacific Mail.... 42½
Commonwealth....95	Atlantic Mail.... 24
Importers' & Traders'.159	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	96	96¼
City 6s, New	99¾	100
Camden and Amboy	117	117½
Pennsylvania Central	62½	62¾
Reading	101⅛	101⅜
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60⅞
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	26⅞
Northern Central	40	40¼
Lehigh Navigation	33¼	33⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90¼

Following is a statement of the earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad for the third week of November, 1870, compared with same time 1869:

	1870.	1869.
Freight	$28,136	$25,507
Coal	17,686	7,769
Passengers	11,236	11,190
Miscellaneous	1,700	1,700
Total	$58,759	$46,107
Add two weeks	123,635	108,132
Total three weeks	$182,394	$154,239

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company

For November, were	$761,600
For November, 1869, were	535,366
Increase	$226,234
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, this year, are	7,417,317
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, last year, were	5,260,882
Increase this year	$2,156,435

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 2, 1870, was $4,159,559.

The earnings of the Cumberland Valley Railroad for the years ending Sept. 30, 1869 and 1870, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers	$191,831 76	$186,738 88
From freight and express	326,053 85	362,856 61
From mail	6,107 24	6,300 00
Total	$523,992 85	$555,895 49
Expenses, viz.:		
Motive power	$77,028 75	$65,654 43
Conducting transportation	93,451 07	106,270 45
Maintenance of way	90,371 46	70,767 33
Maintenance of cars	12,543 80	16,361 76
General expenses	11,362 94	11,211 68
Construction and equipment	62,318 62	26,435 46
Total	$347,076 64	$296,701 11
Net earnings	$176,916 21	$259,194 38

The receipts of the Company from all sources during the years named have been as follows:

	1869.	1870.
Balance from previous year	$312,155 04	$164,289 24
Earnings as above	523,992 85	555,895 49
Other sources of revenue	15,776 39	9,623 58
Stock issued	200,395 00	15,230 00
Total	$1,052,319 28	$745,038 31
Expenditures, viz.:		
Dividends	$94,438 53	$101,634 67
Interest on bonds	27,557 10	24,974 37
Expenses, as above	347,076 64	296,701 11
Materials	.....	4,690 82
Construction of Potomac Extension	23,967 77	167,671 94
Real estate	.....	6,252 25
Trustees of sinking fund	394,990 00	24,556 48
Balances of accounts	28,240 45	20,856 98
Cash, Oct. 1	136,048 79	97,699 69
Total, as above	$1,052,319 28	$745,038 31

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings show an increase of $31,902 64, with a decrease in expenses of $50,375 53—making the increase in net earnings $82,278 17.

STATEMENT, OCT. 1.

	1869.	1870.
Cost of road	$1,492,204 82	$1,459,229 01
Materials on hand	55,137 53	59,828 35
Trustees of sinking fund	432,640 00	457,196 48
Balances of accounts	28,240 45	20,856 98
Cash Oct. 1	136,048 79	97,699 69
Total	$2,144,271 59	$2,094,810 51
First preferred stock	$241,900 00	$241,900 00
Second preferred stock	243,000 00	243,000 00
Common stock	832,000 00	840,725 00
First mortgage bonds	161,000 00	161,000 00
Second Mortgage bonds	109,500 00	109,500 00
Six per cent. bonds	81,800 00	81,800 00
Due for dividends	52,786 54	57,051 67
Due for interest	14,401 40	17,031 26
Balance	507,883 65	342,802 58
Total	$2,144,271 59	$2,094,810 51

President—FREDERICK WATTS. Directors—Frederick Watts, Thomas A. Biddle, Thomas A. Scott, Washington Butcher, Wistar Morris, H. J. Lombaert, Daniel O. Gehr, Thomas B. Kennedy, Edmund Smith, J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon. Secretary and Treasurer—Edward M. Biddle. Superintendent—O. N. Lull.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 16th of November, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,109,825	Increase	£3,136
Public deposits	4,878,894	Decrease	7,139
Other deposits	18,891,930	Increase	247,779
Gov't. securities	12,925,862	No alteration.	
Other securities	16,048,646	Decrease	32,746
Notes unemployed	12,661,470	Increase	276,375

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,656,185, being a decrease of £137,780, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,101,387, showing an increase of £121,053 when compared with the preceding return.

Mr. H. H. KEMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-street, will pay the January coupons of the State of South Carolina, at maturity, in Gold.

The Reading Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.* will be paid in Philadelphia, Dec. 27. The transfers close Dec. 14.

The Buffalo *Courier* says: The total shipments of Flour and Grain by canal from this port from the opening of navigation to Nov. 30, were as follows in the years indicated:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour, bbls	74,384	51,446	5,638	16,500
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	16,316,792	16,219,487	10,292,933	10,022,999
Corn	5,892,954	7,803,936	14,845,783	14,995,819
Oats	5,528,193	3,389,678	10,375,949	9,429,048
Barley	844,785	91,825	222,628	1,180,847
Rye	384,056	85,437	720,859	758,450
Total, grain	28,966,780	28,190,361	36,458,150	36,387,161

The following will show the receipts of Flour and Grain, by lake and Grand Trunk Railway, for the month of November:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour, bbls	235,806	325,844	264,256	254,527
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	3,609,379	2,684,592	2,544,877	2,676,109
Corn	620,852	584,026	725,359	1,350,000
Oats	726,750	582,737	1,412,784	1,648,151
Barley	279,208	290,699	141,772	286,034
Rye	95,384	20,471	106,700	94,628
Peas	1,350	5,736	5,558	17,626
Total, Grain	5,332,023	4,149,218	4,937,023	6,071,948

And from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30 in the years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour, bbls	1,338,239	1,560,465	1,493,451	1,372,554
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	20,969,768	18,849,557	12,462,656	11,812,992
Corn	9,163,291	11,497,316	16,797,977	16,981,563
Oats	6,803,931	5,398,939	11,289,503	10,447,540
Barley	1,764,522	576,972	657,077	1,767,337
Rye	626,154	125,893	934,030	887,038
Peas	61,520	47,665	41,993	120,845
Total Grain	38,889,186	36,495,342	42,183,237	42,047,853

The Richmond *Whig* of Dec. 1 says of the Tobacco made at that point, year ending with Sept. 30:

We are indebted to Col. THOS. DODAMEAD, Superintendent of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, for the annexed statistics of the movements of Tobacco on that line during the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1870:

Leaf or Unmanufactured Tobacco brought to Richmond, including Stems.

Packages.	No. of pkgs.	Weight in lbs.
Hogsheads	8,960	12,866,372
Tierces and tubs	8,101	4,622,677
Boxes	1,109	323,049
Total leaf	18,170	17,812,098
Hogsheads of stems	878	1,426,426
Total manufactured		19,238,524
Amount unmanufactured previous year		23,797,153
Decreased from previous year		4,558,629
		Pounds.
Average weight of hogsheads		1,436
Average weight of tierces		570
Average weight of boxes		291
		Tons.
Equal to 13,397 hogsheads of the average weight of those received, or equal to		9,619
Amount received in previous year in tons		11,898
Decrease from previous year or 3,174 hogsheads		2,279

Manufactured Tobacco.

	Packages.	Pounds.
In 1869-'70	45,426	3,130,724
Previous year	26,345	2,050,065
Increase	19,081	1,080,659
Total tons unmanufactured and manufactured tobacco brought to Richmond for the year, tons		11,184
Previous year, tons		12,923
Decrease in tons		1,739

There was shipped from way stations on the line to various points South:

	Packages.	Wt. in Pounds.	
Manufactured tobacco	22,674	1,619,382	
Smoking tobacco	279	32,208	
Leaf tobacco	685	786,649	
Total South			2,438,239
To other points:			
Manufactured tobacco	1,759	141,659	
Smoking tobacco	64	2,950	
Leaf tobacco	306	259,880	
Total to other points	2,129		404,489
Total from way-stations			2,842,728
Equal to, tons		1,421	
For previous year, tons			854
Increase, tons			567
Aggregate of all tobacco from the different stations on the line of road for transportation to all points during the year, including the amount coming from the Southside connection, was, tons			12,605
For the previous year, tons			13,777
Decrease			1,172

Of 2,782,936 pounds of leaf tobacco and stems from Burkeville to Richmond, equal to 1,938 hogsheads, 2,516,143 pounds, or 1,752 hogsheads, were received from the line of the Southside and Virginia and Tennessee Railroads, making the aggregate of leaf tobacco and stems received at Richmond from the line of the Richmond and Danville and Piedmont Railroads, 16,722,281 pounds, or 11,645 hogsheads.

The Cotton Trade.

From the Financial Chronicle.

By special telegrams received by us tonight from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Dec. 2. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 140,674 bales, against 118,699 bales last week, 122,183 bales the previous week, and 132,065 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870, 1,058,827 bales, against 901,744 bales for the same period of 1869, showing an increase since Sept. 1 this year of 157,083 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1869 are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Received this week at—	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
New-Orleans	41,568	32,701
Mobile	16,541	13,553
Charleston	16,536	9,249
Savannah	26,651	19,225
Texas	10,092	8,992
Tennessee, &c.	8,895	6,827
Florida	214	1,216
North Carolina	4,761	2,878
Virginia	15,416	8,413
Total receipts	140,674	103,054
Increase this year	37,620	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 70,242 bales, of which 59,621 were to Great Britain, and 10,621 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 393,956 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending Dec. 2.	Exp. to G. Brit.	Total week.	1869.	1870.
New-Orleans	18,830	23,008	25,456	117,733
Mobile	6,331	6,331	13,434	55,519
Charleston	8,129	10,992	7,176	27,229
Savannah	9,078	11,317	9,671	74,833
Texas	....	....	4,198	29,642
New-York	17,208	18,544	14,711	63,000
Other ports	50	50	1,470	26,000
Total	59,621	70,242	76,116	393,956
Total since Sept. 1	461,414	523,806	454,262	....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 5,874 bales, while the stocks to-night are 108,889 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Nov. 25, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:

Ports.	Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870.	1869.	Exp. since Sept. 1, to Gt. Brit.	Total Exp'ts.	Stock.
New-Orleans	256,520	263,378	117,228	146,988	99,620
Mobile	95,782	98,238	22,437	29,402	49,697
Charleston	129,292	92,736	29,729	29,739	26,009
Savannah	254,289	177,166	82,866	87,721	67,880
Texas	32,035	51,482	5,755	5,755	22,405
New-York	30,130	14,469	140,116	146,732	52,500
Florida	1,766	4,476	....	....	....
North Carolina	30,087	22,845	....	....	2,104
Virginia	75,824	70,574	....	....	4,881
Other ports	12,428	8,275	3,652	7,277	13,500
Tot. this y'r	918,153	....	401,793	453,564	339,602
Tot. last y'r	....	798,640	222,231	365,546	273,431

Lost or Stolen—United States Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1870.

Registered bonds of the following acts, numbers and denominations are caveated upon the books of this Department at this date, viz:

ACT OF JAN. 28, 1847.

$200 each.—1620, 1710, 2132, 2270, 2271.
$300 each.—1697, 1698, 1699.
$500 each.—2987, 3085.
$1000 each.—7422, 7598, 7599, 8420.
$5000 each.—3044.

ACT OF FEB. 8, 1861.

$1000 each.—5221, 5712, 6125, 8379, 8380, 8381, 8382.
$5000 each.—2280.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.

$100 each.—30, 31, 752, 888.
$500 each.—933, 1867, 3471, 4303.
$1000 each.—2463, 6861, 7899, 8081, 8713, 11429, 15761, 15762, 18114, 20341, 21463, 21464, 21465, 21466, 23282.
$5000 each.—6195, 6350, 8438, 8761.
$10000 each.—11138, 11140, 11452.

ACT OF FEB. 25, 1862.

$50 each.—658, 742, 1509, 1626.
$100 each.—1299, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3547, 3549, 4081, 4308, 4309, 4627, 4931, 5021, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5200, 5201, 5202, 11404, 11405, 11406, 12,393, 12413, 12414, 12415, 12416, 14113, 14114.
$500 each.—1273, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 3460, 4323, 5290, 7636, 7747, 8051.
$1000 each.—2122, 2633, 2634, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3308, 3309, 3310, 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 12110, 12111, 20471, 20472, 20473, 23029, 23030, 23031, 23429, 23430, 23431, 23549, 23550, 23551, 23559, 23560, 26490, 26491, 26492, 26493, 27666, 28023, 31360, 32263, 32721.
$5000 each.—1635, 3796, 7553, 9587, 10169.
$10000 each.—318, 12813, 12814, 12815.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1864, 10-40s.

$100 each.—1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 3189, 3190, 4087, 4088, 4089.
$500 each.—3406, 3483.
$1000 each.—230, 1785, 4899, 9746, 9747, 9748, 9749, 11652, 12081, 12082, 12544, 13247, 13248, 13365, 13366, 13367.
$5000 each.—5195, 5446.
$10000 each.—11658.

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.

$50 each.—327.
$100 each.—2115, 2118, 2316, 2317, 2318.
$500 each.—1414.
$1000 each.—2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 24010, 4143, 4144, 7907, 8594, 8595, 8596, 8597, 8598, 8599.
$5000 each.—2275, 3088, 3089, 3090.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863.

$1000 each.—4520, 4521, 4522, 4523.
$5000 each.—2332, 2333.
$10000.—4605, 4606.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

$100 each.—1175, 1176, 1177, 2405, 2406.
$500 each.—839, 871, 1444, 2478, 2479, 2480.
$1000 each.—645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 743, 744, 746, 831, 832, 833, 834, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 3579, 3580, 3396, 3897, 3898, 4356, 4357, 4358, 4359, 4360, 4361, 4362, 4363, 4364, 4365, 6659, 6660, 6661, 6662, 6663, 6664, 7842, 7843, 9114, 9115, 9116, 9117, 9118, 9119, 9878, 9879, 9880.
$5000 each.—1227, 1228, 1229, 1876, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3811.
$10000 each.—1488, 4405.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—JULY, 1865, CONSOLS.

$100 each.—2629, 3785, 3786, 3787, 3788, 8903, 8904, 9197, 9198, 9381, 10135.
$500 each.—62, 1853, 1854, 1985, 2047, 3016, 3017, 3852, 3853, 4421, 5906, 6230, 6231, 6595.
$1000 each.—489, 13126, 13127, 14066, 15111, 16331, 16332, 16959, 16960, 17003, 17004, 17005, 18878, 18879, 18880, 19025, 20032, 20033, 22807, 22925, 22926, 22927.
$5000 each.—2467, 2468, 3907, 4987, 5645.
$10000 each.—3226, 3227.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.

$50 each.—353.
$100 each.—856, 857, 1120, 3528, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, 5255, 5256, 5257, 6686, 6688, 7323, 7324.
$500 each.—615, 1115, 2971, 2972, 2973, 3177, 3180, 3377, 3436, 3437, 3515, 3516, 4453, 5347.
$1000 each.—3357, 3358, 6734, 6735, 6736, 7148, 7149, 8425, 11621, 11634, 11635, 11646, 11647, 11648, 11649, 11650, 11651, 11653, 11654, 12208, 12209, 12211, 12214, 12215, 12689, 12690, 12691, 12695, 12696, 12697, 12698, 14316, 14317, 14318, 14319, 14320, 14321, 14322, 14323, 14324, 14325, 15121, 15122, 16637, 18219.
$5000 each.—181, 182, 872, 874, 876, 2298, 2299, 2300, 3620, 3623, 3625.
$10000 each.—2812.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1868, CONSOLS.

$500 each.—355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362.
$1000 each.—1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1615, 1616.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868.

$5000 each.—310.

Any correspondence in relation to above Bonds should be addressed to the Loan Division of this office.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

EAST TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA
RAILROAD
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.
REDEEMABLE 1900.
Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.
The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $13,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 00. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.
For terms and other particulars, apply to
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip.
No. 46 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

VERY SAFE AND DESIRABLE
TEN AND TWELVE PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS.
ARTHUR T. FITCH, No. 11 Pine-st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1870.
ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, and for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1871.
The transfer-books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1870, and reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1871.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE, LAND DEPARTMENT, SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, MONDAY, Dec. 5, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.
The bids will be opened at the office of the company in Boston on Tuesday, Dec. 6, and the accepted bids declared. Signed, JOHN DUFF, C. H. McCORMICK, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1, 1870.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CIRCULAR of the 23d November, issued to the stockholders of this Company, the transfer-books will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 25th inst.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF The Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, on New-York City and surrounding property, in sums of $5,000 to $10,000. $100,000 to loan in ONE SUM on New-York City property.
B. F. COOK, No. 176 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and Surinam Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 5 Dey-st.
N. P. BEERS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.
A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable, on and after the 30th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next.
The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1870.
THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railway Company, will be paid by the Union Trust Company at their office corner of Broadway and Rector-st., on presentation.
S. M. NEWTON,
Chairman Executive Committee,
Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railway Company.

OFFICE OF KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26, 1870.
THE COUPONS ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY Eastern Division Six per Cent. Gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

REWARDS.

$200 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON THE morning of Nov. 23, from the residence of W. Simpson, West Morrisania, a pair of black CARRIAGE HORSES, about fifteen hands high each; the smaller horse of the two has a white spot on the back, under the saddle seat; the other is entirely black and knuckled on the hind legs; also, a light, two-seated wagon, half-top, blue cloth lining; two lap-blankets, one blue, the other brown; a double set of silver-plated harness, with the letter L on the hip-straps. $100 will be paid for the recovery of the above property, and $100 for the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves. Any information of the same may be left at No. 195 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INTEREST IN a manufacturing business for sale, of an article the demand for which is unlimited and the profits large. The article is fully protected by patents. A rigid examination is invited. Apply at No. 33 Park-row, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—THE OIL STONE MILL, NO. 237 East 41st-st., now in full operation, with a good line of customers; a good chance for an enterprising man. Inquire on the premises at 9 A. M., for particulars.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $25 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, SIXTEEN hands high; kind in all harness. Inquire of JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 365 West 19th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering several new and unusually attractive PRIVATE DESIGNS in
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in stock a full line of
PLAIN AND DAMASK SATINS,
TAPESTRIES, PLAIN AND STRIPED TERRIES,
SATIN DES INDE, SMYRNA CLOTHS,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
CORNICES, TRIMMINGS,
HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, &C., &C.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENUINE FURS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER DURING THE SEASON SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, SEAL, AND ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,
CARRIAGE ROBES,
FUR TRIMMINGS,
&c., &c.,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

"FAILLES,"

"VELOUR INDIAN" AND "GROS D'ECOSSE"
SILKS,
IN RICH DARK CLOTH SHADES,
SUITABLE FOR
SUITS AND DRESSES.
ALSO,
LYONS BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS,
ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

WINTER DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,
will make large additions to their stocks of
CHEAP, MEDIUM AND EXTRA RICH
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
AT STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

BLACK SILKS,

FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED LYONS MANUFACTURERS.
QUALITY, VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS UNSURPASSED.
AT
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 5,
3,500 DRESSES DIAGONAL PLAID SERGES.
PLAID FRENCH POPLINS, CHENE POPLINS, ALPACAS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, &c.,
CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS, AND MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
much below the cost of importation.
N. B.—For the convenience of customers the above will be placed on a separate counter.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
one door below Bleecker-st.
We shall offer on MONDAY
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
ever offered in New-York in a
TWO-BUTTONED GENUINE KID GLOVE.
They were purchased in London at the
FORCED SALE OF A PARIS HOUSE.
We have all sizes and shades and every pair is warranted equal, if not superior, to Alexander's.
PRICE ONLY $1 75 PER PAIR.

Great Specialties

IN
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, SATINS, &c.
LYONS SILK VELVET, $6 AND UPWARD,
ALSO,
CLOAKS, CLOTHS, AND MOURNING GOODS.
We also beg to call particular attention to our
DRESS GOODS, LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND
DOMESTIC GOODS,
in all of which we solicit a comparison with other houses, as our determination to undersell the general trade will thereby be fully demonstrated.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

AT JACKSON'S,

No. 729 BROADWAY,
Corner Waverley-place,
BARGAINS.
A GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
BLACK DRESS GOODS,
BLACK VELVETEENS,
PURE SILK FINISH.
CLOAKINGS.
SUITS AND BONNETS.
COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR MOURNING
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
N. B.—50 PIECES RUSSELL CORD AT 50 CENTS, WORTH 90 CENTS PER YARD.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVE MADE VERY LARGE REDUCTIONS
IN THE PRICES OF
ALL THEIR DRESS GOODS,
COMMENCING AT 15 CENTS PER YARD,
TO THE RICHEST AND CHOICEST QUALITIES
AND STYLES MANUFACTURED.
THE ATTENTION OF THEIR FRIENDS AND
CUSTOMERS IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE OFFERING AT PANIC PRICES
NOVELTIES IN
ELEGANT BRUSSELS LACE AND LACE GOODS,
WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC,
RECENTLY RECEIVED FROM EUROPE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

HAVING DECIDED TO OPEN
A NEW SILK DEPARTMENT
ON THE 4TH-AV. SIDE
OF THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,
REQUIRE
TEN SALESMEN,
WHO ARE EXPERTS IN SILKS.
APPLY, WITH REFERENCES,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed, and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, one yard long, $8.
CURLS, $1 per set and upward.
Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25c. Only depot, No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st.
NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patent will be dealt with according to law.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING IN all its branches and styles, promptly attended to, on reasonable terms, at WATSON & O'LEARY'S, No. 833 Broadway, one door from 12th-st.

DRY GOODS.

NICHOLS, BURTNETT & CO.

HAVE
REDUCED THE PRICE
OF THEIR
SEAL SACQUES
To $65, $75 and $85.
Astrakhan Sacques
$25, $35 AND $45.
ERMINE, MINK AND SABLE.
BLACK MARTEN,
IN MUFFS, BOAS AND TRIMMINGS,
ALL AT LOW PRICES.
A SPECIALTY IN FINE EASTERN MINK.
No. 477 Broadway.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, DEC. 5,
WILL COMMENCE THEIR
GREAT ANNUAL SALE
OF
CHEAP DRESS GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
HAVING MADE
AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES
THROUGHOUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK.
20,000 YARDS OF
PLAIN AND CHENE DRESS GOODS,
FROM 20 TO 50 CENTS,
CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS, AND (FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS)
WILL BE DISPLAYED ON
A SEPARATE COUNTER.
20,000 YARDS OF
ALL WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL PLAIDS,
FROM 37½ CENTS TO $1.
FINE EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
FRENCH MERINOES, IN ALL SHADES, FROM 75 CENTS.
SATIN DU CHENE, REDUCED TO 75 CENTS.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERES,
AT COST OF IMPORTATION.
FRENCH SATIN-FACED SERGES, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, AT REDUCED PRICES.
IRISH POPLIN PLAIDS, AT $1 50,
REDUCED FROM $2 25.
A LARGE STOCK OF REPS, IN NEW DESIGNS, AT 25 CENTS.
AMERICAN PRINTS,
BEST BRANDS, FROM 7 CENTS TO 12½ CENTS.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, $15.
REDUCED FROM $20.
ANY OF THE ABOVE GOODS WILL MAKE A MOST SUBSTANTIAL AND ACCEPTABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, DEC. 5,
WILL OFFER
LADIES' BLACK AND COLORED SILK SUITS,
RICHLY TRIMMED, AT $200 AND $250,
REDUCED FROM $400.
ENGLISH WATER-PROOF SUITS, $15, REDUCED FROM $25.
BLACK ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS, AT $20 AND $25, WORTH $40. SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS AT $65.
BLACK VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, WALKING-COATS,
DRESSES AND SUITS.
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
INFANTS' CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DRESSES AND SLIPS, ROBES, SKIRTS, HATS, CAPS, &c.
INFANTS' TOILET BASKETS, EMBROIDERED AND TRIMMED.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING OF ALL KINDS:
NIGHT-DRESSES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS,
SHIRTS, CORSET-COVERS, &c., IN
STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.
IN OUR FUR DEPARTMENT WE WILL OFFER
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HUDSON
BAY AND ALASKA SABLE SETS,
MINK AND ERMINE MUFFS,
COLLARS AND BOAS.
A LARGE INVOICE OF
RUSSIA SABLE FUR, JUST OPENED.
ALASKA FURS BY THE YARD, FOR TRIMMING.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, DEC. 5,
TEN CASES OF LLAMA SHAWLS, PURCHASED AT PANIC PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
REAL POINT, APPLIQUE, GUIPURE AND VALENCIENNES LACES.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK THREAD, REAL POINT, AND POINT APPLIQUE BARBES, COIFFURES, &c.,
BELOW GOLD COST.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
VALENCIENNES SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
SLEEVES, &c., &c., IN ELEGANT PARIS-MADE FANCY BOXES, SUITABLE
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
AT LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.
LADIES' FANCY SILK SCARFS, NECK-TIES,
BOWS, CRAVATS,
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
WOOLEN HAND-KNIT GOODS, &c., &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, DEC. 5,
A LARGE IMPORTATION OF
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
CELEBRATED MERINO UNDERGARMENTS
FOR GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR, SUITABLE FOR THE
SEASON, FORMING THE LARGEST
AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THESE GOODS TO
BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
SILK UNDERGARMENTS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LADIES' COTTON
and
MERINO HOSE.
A LARGE STOCK OF CHILDREN'S FANCY
AND PLAIN WOOL HOSE.
GENTS' COTTON AND MERINO SOCKS.
ALSO, GENTS' LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SILK AND SATIN TIES, CRAVATS, SCARFS,
&c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
Elegant shapes and styles.
Paris hand-made and R. Worley's woven Corsets.
Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder-braces, Nursing Corsets.
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS,
in Hair-cloth,
AND ALL THE LATE NOVELTIES,
including
THE BRIDAL AND DUCHESS TRAINS.
THE PANIER IMPERATRICE SKIRT.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THE ATTENTION
OF THEIR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS
TO THEIR STOCK OF
FANCY STRIPED SILKS AT $1 PER YARD,
VALUE, $1 50.
BLACK AND WHITE SILKS, AT $1 PER YARD,
VALUE, $1 50.
PLAIN POULTS DE SOIE, CHOICE COLORS,
$2 PER YARD.
THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A
FEW NOVELTIES IN
RAISED STRIPE VELVETS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, DEC. 5,
AT VERY POPULAR PRICES,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS, PLUSHES,
VELVETEENS, &c., &c.
AMONG WHICH ARE CHOICE SHADES OF
BROWN, GARNET, AND ALL THE OTHER
DESIRABLE CLOTH SHADES,
JUST RECEIVED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL CONTINUE TO ADD TO THEIR ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' READY-MADE VELVET, SILK, POPLIN AND CLOTH SUITS,
AND ORGANDIE DRESSES,
AND THEY WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 5,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR
LADIES' CHEVIOT WOOL SHAWL SUITS AT
$5 EACH.
WATER-PROOF SUITS, $7 50 EACH.
BLACK ALPACA SUITS, $8 EACH.
COLORED POPLIN SUITS, DOUBLE SKIRTS;
&c., $6 EACH.
CHILDREN'S WATER-PROOF SUITS, $2 50
EACH UPWARD.
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, SASH RIBBONS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS, CORSETS, WOOL SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

VELVETEENS

AND
VELVETS
FROM AUCTION,
25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
The most complete stock of blacks and colors to be found in the City.
W. K. PEYTON'S,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

GREAT BARGAINS.

FROM AUCTION,
IN
SILKS, SATINS,
SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
SHAWLS AND
DRESS GOODS.
PRICES FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LOWER
THAN THIRTY DAYS AGO.
WE ARE ALSO OFFERING AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE SUITS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
GENERALLY.
W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Beautiful assortment of Bonnets, Round Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Head-dresses, Bridal Wreaths and Vails.
MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,
No. 84 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
N. B.—Suits and ball dresses made to order.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:15 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Fall and Winter Arrangement.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On THURSDAY next, (8th inst.,) the Montreal Express train, leaving Twenty-sixth-street depot at 3:45 P. M., will be discontinued.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1870.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, ‡3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

*Daily. ‡For Hackensack only. †For Piermont and Nyack only.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls, sisters, lately arrived from England; willing to make themselves generally useful in some genteel family; good references. Call at No. 1,199 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, some ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing, by the month or dozen; terms reasonable. Mrs. SMITH, No. 344 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

COLORED VIRGINIA SERVANTS procurred for City residents, at Room No. 45 Bible House, Astor-place.

MALES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN CLOSING HIS establishment for the Winter is desirous of procuring a place for his thoroughly competent coachman. Address F. R. BUTLER, No. 56 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.
MEDICAL BOOKS AT AUCTION.— Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries —LEAVITT STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.— TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a large assortment of Medical Books, including many rare and valuable works. Catalogues ready Wednesday, Dec. 7, and following evenings at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a very interesting collection of books, comprising rare early Quaker tracts, Revolutionary and other unique historical documents, voyages, &c. Catalogues ready.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

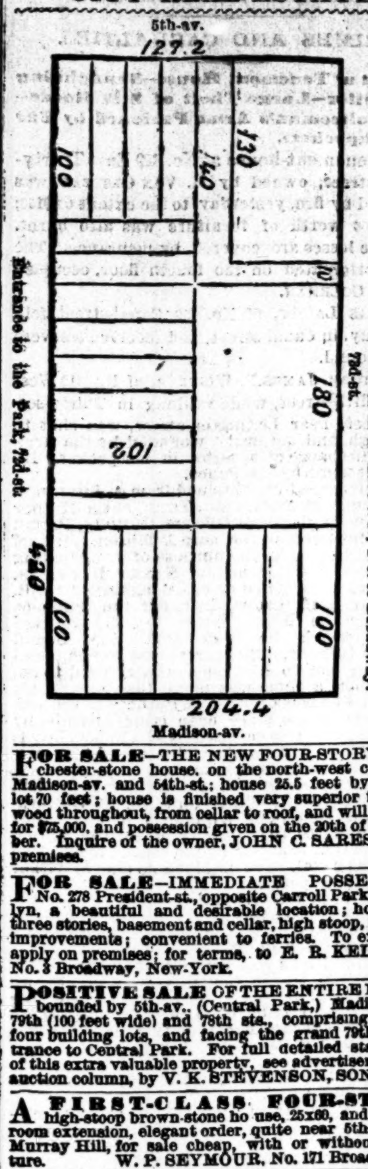
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF VETERAN Corps, Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., will be held at the armory, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.
By order. Col. JOHN H. PALMER.
E. A. HEATH, Adjutant.

CITY REAL ESTATE.



THESE 30 LOTS FOR SALE IN ONE BODY, OR IN PLOTS TO SUIT, BY FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY DORchester-stone house, on the north-west corner of Madison-av. and 54th-st.; house 25.5 feet by 55 feet; lot 70 feet; house is finished very superior in hard-wood throughout, from cellar to roof, and will be sold for $75,000, and possession given on the 20th of December. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn, a beautiful and desirable location; house has three stories, basement and cellar, high stoop, modern improvements; convenient to ferries. To examine, apply on premises; for terms, to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK bounded by 5th-av., (Central Park,) Madison-av., 79th (100 feet wide) and 78th sts., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the grand 79th-st. entrance to Central Park. For full detailed statement of this extra valuable property, see advertisement in auction column, by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60, and dining-room extension, elegant order, quite near 5th-av., on Murray Hill, for sale cheap, with or without furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A.—DESIRABLE STORE ON CORTlandt-st. for sale, or will be traded for dwelling houses, or mortgages, or would be rented to a good tenant. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front on 28th-st., near 6th-av., will be sold low, or traded for improved City property or good mortgages.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOTS NORTH OF CENTRAL PARK wanted, in exchange for a house desirably located on 5th-av. Principals only who mean business may apply to
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front, between 5th and Madison avs., south of 34th-st., for sale low; terms easy.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES AND lots, in choicest locations, constantly on hand; for sale at prices and terms to suit all.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A PLOT AT FORT WASHINGTON with beautiful river view, for sale or trade; principals only need apply with full particulars.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A PLOT ON 128TH-ST., AND SOME cash, to trade for a good house in a desirable locality; principals only; with full particulars. Apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SACRIFICE TO A PROMPT BUYER.— A first-class brown-stone front near the Park will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—SMALL HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., south of 34th-st., for sale on easy terms. A perfect gem.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SECOND MORTGAGES—A LARGE amount of money to buy good second mortgages. Principals only dealt with.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—IN 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling 20.10x60x100 feet; frescoed. Price only $27,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS ON 5TH, Madison and Park avs. and adjacent streets for sale reasonably; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

MADISON-AVENUE—FIRST-CLASS houses, including some magnificent extra-size corners, for sale; also entire fronts, or single lots. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

CHEAP, BUY IT—FOUR-STORY BRICK and brown-stone basement house, West 32d-st.; 16.8x55x100; splendid condition; $15,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A FULL-SIZE HOUSE, ELEGANTLY furnished, on Park-av., near 38th-st., for sale, with or without the furniture. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

"SNAP IT UP."—BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house in 35th-st., near Park-av.; all improvements; 24x55x100; only $25,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE—HOUSES, ALSO LOTS, below and fronting Central Park, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

PARK-AVENUE—SEVERAL VERY HANDsome houses, including some desirable corners, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLOT OF SIX LOTS on East 23d-st., near 1st-av. Address L. SCHMIDT, No. 68 Broad-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Propriete magnifiquement situee.
Environ 20 Acres.
Trois minutes du Depot et de Suspension Bridge,
Devant etre construit cette annee.
EN FACE LA PROPRIETE DE DYCKMAN,
A VENDRE A PRIX MOITIE MOINDRE.
que ceux realises aux
VENTES DYCKMAN,
Cette propriete peut etre avantageusement divisee et a dans l'avenir une immense valeur.
Conditions tres favorables.
Pour renseignements, s'adresser a
M. A. J. LYNCH,
72 et 74 Cedar-st.

$140.000 BUILDERS' LOAN.
$137,500 BUILDERS' LOAN.
$100,000 BUILDERS' LOAN.
$70,000 BUILDERS' LOAN.
$28,000 BUILDERS' LOAN.
Several plots of desirable lots ready for immediate improvement, for sale to responsible parties with above loans.
M. A. J. LYNCH,
Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST SHORE OF THE Hudson, opposite Manhattanville, a handsome place, with five acres of land and a splendid water front of 250 feet; said place has a large house, barn, greenhouse, fine garden lawn and shade-trees. This property is very desirable for investment and is offered low. Price $25,000. G. K. SHERIDAN, No. 23 Thomas-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 262 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE.—COTTAGES well located on the ocean drive, and varying in prices from $8,000 to $75,000; also, unimproved property in plots to suit, at the West End, or near the depot. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

A PLOT OF SIXTEEN LOTS, WITH dwelling-house, in most desirable part of North New-York, only five minutes from Harlem Bridge, for sale at a bargain.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SNUG LITTLE HOMESTEAD—COTTAGE, barn, orchard, 3½ acres, near church, &c., Rockland Co., only $2,500. C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, within twenty miles of New-York, in exchange for a first-class house near 5th-av. Principals only, with full particulars. Apply to
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNER ON EITHER 3d or 6th av., at a fair price and on reasonable terms, for a prompt purchaser. Principals only.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, BETWEEN 11 AND 12, a GOLD WATCH with gold face. If returned to No 47 West 20th-st., a suitable reward will be given.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 50 WEST 38TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—To let, with or without private table, a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, front, consisting of parlor, bedroom, private bath; other rooms if required; references exchanged.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family strictly private; location, East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, E., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

ONE BRIGHT, CHEERFUL SUITE of rooms, or separately, in private family; comforts of home offered; with or without private table; references. No. 273 4th-av., nearly opposite Calvary Church.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 35 WEST 16TH-ST.—BRIGHT, cheerful rooms to let, with first-class table and first-class attendance, at moderate prices; private table, if desired; rooms shown cheerfully; references.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—SEVERAL unfurnished and very desirable apartments in a good locality. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY—One or two parlors on first floor; also suite rooms on second floor; no meals. Apply at No. 13 Bond-st., opposite Grand Central Hotel.

VERY PLEASANT AND COMPLETELY furnished rooms to rent, without board, in the first-class brown-stone private residence, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor to rent, with board, in the first-class private residence, No. 32 West 19th-st.; references exchanged.

NOS. 200 AND 202 WEST 23D-ST.— One vacancy only; square and single room; first-class board; gentleman and wife, or gentlemen.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; excellent table; terms moderate; best references. No. 124 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and University-place.—A suite of handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, EN suite and singly, at No. 68 South Washington-square; references required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class table, at No. 48 West 24th-st.; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentleman only; references exchanged.

NO. 878 5TH-AV., SECOND FLOOR, A nicely-furnished room to let to a gentlemen or lady, with or without board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN A GOOD locality wanted for a first-class tenant; rent not to exceed $3,600.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN, near Fulton Ferry, furnished or unfurnished, by a small family. Address, with location and terms, (which must be moderate,) B., Box 101 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
(Established A. D. 1820,)
No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

A GOOD HAND-WRITING TAUGHT in ten private lessons of an hour each; counting-house instruction day and evening; new pupils received this week. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.
No finer school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole time. In 4 years 20 have entered College—only three conditioned. Light Gymnastics. Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH School, on the old-fashioned New-England plan, for young ladies and misses. French by a Parisian; lessons in wax flowers. Refers to patrons. No. 102 West 39th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, (ESTABLISHED 1849,) NO. 62 BOWERY.—Specialties, Book-keeping, Algebra, Arithmetic, English Branches, French, Latin, Spanish; 24 writing lessons, $2 50. No classes. Ladies' department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CLAVERACK, (N. Y.,) COLLEGE, AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—Term opens Dec. 26. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGton, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

THE MISSES BUCKNALLS' ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for Young Children, No. 224 East 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXCELLENT social position, desires a situation in a private family as governess to young children; or as a companion; has traveled abroad; a German family preferred, and a desirable home either in the City or country the chief consideration. Address Box No. 1,258 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.
Office, No. 11 Pine-st.
(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as an entirety,)
On THURSDAY, Dec. 8,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway.
(No postponement on account of bad weather.)
POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) MADISON-AV., 78TH AND 79TH STS., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the GRAND 79th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been considered by many competent judges as THE CHOICEST on the line of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement; 5TH-AV., 78th and 79th sts. are sewered, and the streets on the four sides of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. CARS are running up as far as 86th-st.

The location is HIGH, DRY AND HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the HANDSOMEST portions of the CENTRAL PARK. The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered AS A WHOLE, at a set-up price, when, if not taken, it will be sold IN SINGLE LOTS. The TITLE is indisputable. Seventy per cent. may remain, if desired, on bond and mortgage for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every rear, IS RESTRICTED, as is also every lot in the block on the north side of 79th-st., thus securing beyond any contingency an UNEXCEPTIONABLE neighborhood and MAGNIFICENT improvements. Parties wishing to buy the ENTIRE property before the day fixed for selling at auction may apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway; or to the auctioneers,
V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,830 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer—Office No. 11 Pine-st.
BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., TUESDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: Supreme Court sale of six valuable lots, situate on the southerly side of 88th-st., distant 500 feet westerly from the westerly line of the 8th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

OLD AND NEW.
MONDAY, Dec. 5,
FERNANDE, (last time but two.)
TUESDAY, Dec. 6,
THE HEIR AT LAW, (last time.)
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7,
FERNANDE, (last time but one.)
THURSDAY, Dec. 8,
THE HUNCHBACK, (last time.)
FRIDAY, Dec. 9, and SATURDAY, Dec. 10,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
FERNANDE, (last time.)
MONDAY, Dec. 12—TWELFTH NIGHT.
In active rehearsal, an original local comedy,
SARATOGA.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
MONDAY, DEC. 5, LAST TIME,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
TUESDAY, DEC. 6, LAST TIME,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7,
Will be produced, for the first time in America, with entirely
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
A COMEDY,
in four acts,
BY J. ALBERRY, ESQ.,
entitled,
COQUETTES.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL.

GRAND OPENING CONCERT.
This splendid new Hall in the Depot Buildings of the Third-avenue Railroad, corner 130th-st. and 3d-av., will be opened on
MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1870, with a
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
First-class artists engaged. See future advertisements.
Admission.......$1
Doors open at 7. Concert at 8. Sale of reserved seats will begin Monday, Nov. 5, at the box-office at the Hall, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MISS KATE FIELD

WILL DELIVER HER LECTURE
ON
CHARLES DICKENS,
For the first time in New-York, at
ASSOCIATION HALL, 4TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets may be obtained of G. P. Putnam & Son, 4th-av., near 23d-st.; E. P. Dutton & Co., No. 713 Broadway; Pond's music-store, No. 514 Broadway, and at the ticket-office, Association Hall, on the day of the lecture.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK
FIRE DEPARTMENT
will be given
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to
JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR NOW OPEN.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MUSIC EVERY EVENING.
The HEBREW CHARITY FAIR is for the joint benefit of the "Mount Sinai Hospital" and the "Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society."
Will remain open three weeks (Sundays excepted.) Saturdays, from 6 to 11 P. M.; Fridays, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on other days from 2 to 11 P. M.
Season tickets, $2. Single admission, 25 cents.

CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING FOR INSTRUCTION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition and the Modern Languages, at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
The Representative Musical Institute of the country.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
TERMS—Classes of Three, $10; of Two, $15 per quarter; PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
Application to be made at the General Conservatory Offices, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., N. Y.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
No. 128 (new No. 102) COURT, near State-st., Brooklyn.

LADIES' FAIR IN AID OF THE Church of the Holy Light, and its Home for the Blind, open EVERY DAY, from 12 M. to 10 P. M., at the armory of the Seventy-first (late Thirty-seventh) Regiment, Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts. Admittance, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents. Music every evening by Keating's celebrated band.

RONCONI'S OPERATIC ENTERTAINments will commence the 7th of December, 1870, in Union League Theatre. First night acts of Nabuco, Linda di Chamounix and Precauzioni. Tickets at the principal music-stores.

MR. TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE at his rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 732 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 9. Cards can be had of Mr. Trenor, at his rooms.

LECTURES

PROF. DOREMUS' SECOND LECTURE AT THE HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, DEC. 8.

MUSICAL.

CHEAPEST BECAUSE BEST.
GEO. STECK & CO.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PATENT UPRIGHT
PIANOS.
NEW PRICE LIST, REDUCTION 20 PER CENT.
Ware-rooms, No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME where instrumental and vocal instruction, and use of fine piano, will be taken as an equivalent or part. Address O., care of C. H. D., No. 12 Clinton-place.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.......Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,)..Dec. 15
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.......Dec. 22
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.— New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.......Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.......Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Saturday, Jan. 7.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
DE SOTO,
THOS. H. MORTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17.
P. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. Coit will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS.
113th to 119th TIME
of
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name.
RIP VAN WINKLE
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
In active preparation Bulwer's celebrated play of
RICHELIEU.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
Reappearance of the famous Grotesque,
MONS. AJAX,
and MLLE. ROZE.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT HIT,
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and Saturday Matinees,
CELINE MONTALAND.
FIORELLA—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.......LEA SILLY
FRAGOLETTO — Every evening, except Wednesday.......ELISE PERSINI
FRAGOLETTO—Wednesday evening and Saturday Matinee.......SUZANNE THAL
In rehearsal—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
The celebrated Parisian actress and cantatrice,
MLLE. AIMEE,
is now en route to New York, and will shortly appear.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR
PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, } GEO. L. FOX.
AFTERWARD CLOWN, }

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE—720 Broadw'y.
EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY Matinee at 2.
The great spectacular burlesque of
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD and ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
MONDAY, DEC. 5, TANNHAUSER.
RESERVED SEATS AT THE BOX-OFFICE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½. EVERY NIGHT at 8.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
CHARLES FISH,
IN
GRACEFUL,
DARING,
AND ACCOMPLISHED
BARE-BACK HORSEMANSHIP.
DOUBLE SOMERSAULTING EXHIBITIONS,
THE GRAND BATTOUTE LEAPS.
ALL THE GIFTED ARTISTS.
THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, PONIES, &c.

A PROMENADE CONCERT

Will be given by
DOWNING'S SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock,
at the
BAZAAR OF ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES,
Held during the week beginning Dec. 5, 1870, in the HALL CORNER BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.
Tickets 50 cents. Can be procured of Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Pott & Amery, Cooper Union; Randolph, No. 770 Broadway; Holmes & Co., No. 816 Broadway; McIntyre, No. 874 Broadway; Caswell, Hazard & Co., Fifth-avenue Hotel, and at the Bazaar. Season tickets to the Bazaar for all the week, excepting Tuesday evening, 30 cents each.

OLIVE LOGAN'S

***
NEW LECTURE ON "THE BRIGHT SIDE,"
AT STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.
"Of all the Star course this is emphatically the 'star' lecture. We never expect to hear its equal for humor or for pathos. We came away from the Academy on Monday night feeling better and happier than we have felt for years."—*Philadelphia Dispatch.*
Secured seats, 75c., at Nos. 114, 633, 701 or 1,122 Broadway; or No. 33 Union-square.

MISS GLYN,

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH
TRAGEDIENNE,
WILL SHORTLY APPEAR
IN
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. —The Fourth Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures. Now open daily until dusk, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS. Galleries, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

FRENCH READINGS — FIFTH AND last of the course—on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock, at the Hall of the Union League Club, corner 26th-st. and Madison-av. Tickets, $1, at Mr. Favarger's, 8 East 9th-st., and at the door.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Classes for beginners constantly forming.
Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st. Classes every day and evening; all dances taught in one quarter; six perfectly in six private lessons.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers EMPIRE STATE, Capt. A. P. ORSWELL, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: EMPIRE STATE 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 3d.....2:00 P. M.	Friday, 2d.....11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th.....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th.....1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 8th..2:00 P. M.	Wednesday 7th...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 8th.....2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 8th.....7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th...9:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th.......8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th...10:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th.....8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

NEWSPAPERS.

INSURANCE TIMES EXTRA
NO. 297.
WARNING TO THE INSURING PUBLIC.
TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES BEWARE.
A COMPLETE EXPOSURE OF THE DEALINGS
AND STATEMENTS OF THE
NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE.
ITS FALLACIOUS PROMISES, PROTEAN
ASPECTS, AND MARVELOUS COOKERY OF ACCOUNTS.
ADDRESS
Insurance Times, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEON TALBOT and THEODORE R. JONES, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Simeon Talbot and Theodore R. Jones, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

PERSONAL.

MILAN.—THIRTY-EIGHT, FORTY-FOUR, one hundred and fifty-two, twenty, one hundred and fifty.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Where and How They are Made—Effects of the French and German War Upon the Trade—Proposed Extension of the Business in This City.

Like the changes in all other kinds of business, those in the manufacture of artificial flowers is not the least. For centuries the art was practiced by feather flower-makers of South America and Mexico, and, by a strange inconsistency, the nuns in early Italian convents, who were no "vanities" themselves, spent a portion of their time in making flowers for others. From Italy the art rapidly traveled to France. Artificial flowers were introduced into England in the reign of EDWARD III. The flowers for a lady's head-dress, imported from Paris in 1719, cost about the equivalent of $20 in our money. Considerable quantities were made in New-York in 1825, the principal manufactories being in William-street, near Frankfort. But the trade of this country has always been largely dependent on London and Paris, the latter city monopolizing the bulk of it. The first flowers manufactured in Europe were made exclusively by twisting ribbons with bits of wire, and were but sorry imitations of nature's most beautiful garniture. Most of us can remember when "artificials" had quite a clumsy appearance. Now, with this perfume they would be perfect. Indeed, the trite allusion of bees on bonnets has given milliners the hint, and these ornaments, at last redolent with sweet odors, disclose both birds and bees amid their varied hues.

When farmers lived on apple pie, Indian pudding (mush and milk) and pork, all the roses their daughters wore were on their cheeks, and the trade in flowers was confined to Eastern cities. When steam-boats and railroads carried westward the first great wave of emigration, a desire for gorgeous display in dress quickly followed. Travelers, in 1845, reported that nowhere in the country did ladies flaunt more flowers in their bonnets, or rustle more brilliant and various-hued silks than on steam-boats and in the cities of the Mississippi. The difference now is that in every village, in every prairie cottage—in the virgin cities of the wildest mountain regions of gold and silver as far as the Pacific, wherever there is a woman, artificial flowers have a place, nearly all of which have been made in or passed through New-York. A single thought of this immense territory, and the characteristic abandon with which its vast and rapidly-increasing population spend money to gratify their tastes, tells us plainly how enormous the flower business must already be, and to what almost incomprehensible proportions it must grow. The recent fashion of wearing more flowers in Winter than formerly, helps to swell the demand. And just as new and splendid varieties of fruit, or any other article that pleases the palate or the eye always sells readily at a high price, so beautiful flowers will find customers as long as women continues to dress to make themselves look pretty and attractive.

The war in France has suddenly shut off an immense supply of this article, and now is the time for New-York to strike in and secure a trade and manufacture before the rival cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore get ahead of her in the race. There are millions of dollars' worth of flowers being made daily in this City, rivaling in beauty, perfection and design, any that Paris ever saw. Part of these are for immediate consumption, but the bulk are for the Spring trade. By the time they change hands and are scattered among the thousand secluded millineries in the far distant West, Spring will mingle her blossoms with their brilliant hues, exquisite patterns and graceful sprays. But there will not be enough. Some of the largest houses, employing sixty hands day and night, say they could give employment to fifty more. Most of the artists are French and German, and but a limited number of Americans who understand the business are to be had. Girls can easily learn, but there is not time in this present rush of business to scatter them in among skilled operatives and teach them. For reasons above given, flower-making in New-York promises to be a steady, profitable and permanent business. For the largest manufacturer in the City says, with the present tariff and the same wages, with skillful hands, he can make flowers cheaper than they are imported from Paris. Here, then, is employment for girls and women, from the age of ten years upward, that will save thousands from one of the greatest social evils in New-York. Those who know the extent of the business say that 10,000 girls can now find employment in flower-making in this City, and if the trade is worked up it will require double that number—that in proportion as more goods are produced, less would be imported. Girls in these establishments earn from $6 to $20 per week, and much of the work can be done at home. Married women with families can carry it on in their houses, and if they have daughters old enough, their united efforts will produce a nice little income. The trade requires a certain degree of artistic skill, but no more than is necessary for any other refined occupation. A girl with nimble fingers and intelligent brain, and a will to succeed, can acquire a sufficient knowledge of this art in six months to earn $10 per week. It is an occupation adapted to that intelligent class of women who are every way respectable, but are compelled to work for a living.

French and German flower manufacturers complain that "our American women, with many honorable exceptions, will not educate themselves for useful self-dependent employments. They will make wax flowers, because that is a genteel accomplishment, while making those of muslin, &c., is work, and therefore vulgar. Every girl trains herself for the matrimonial lottery, and, failing to draw a prize in a rich husband, her false education unfitting her for any useful employment, if she has no friends to support her, the New-York woman often comes to ruin."

This is rather rough, and, we trust, unmerited. Some of the very noblest and best of their sex toil and starve in ill-paid occupations, and are willing cheerfully to perform any honest work they can find to do. There are thousands of such now who would receive a knowledge of this art as a priceless boon. But how are they to learn? A proposition has been made to establish a school for the purpose—a large institution, fitted up with all the necessary stock and implements, where girls and women may be taught free, and paid for what they earn. Some of the wealthiest flower-makers in the City offer to give the project every encouragement, and to engage first-class teachers from their own establishments, to be paid by the institution, of course. It is claimed that the cost of starting such a school would be comparatively trifling, and the profits on the work done would soon pay its way. As a humanitarian movement, nothing could be better. It would give employment to thousands who, of all others, are the most deserving of encouragement. It would be a new profession upon which women might enter, and, as they improved in skill, with the protection of the Government, secure the profits of any new designs they might invent. Paris has such schools, and the graduates readily find employment.

It would seem, that with the ruling spirit of our people to try to surround themselves with all possible luxuries and refinements, any class of workers, whose labor produces the means of decorating the household or the person, would always find plenty to do.

The process of making artificial flowers, though curious, is easy and simple—when you once know how. Some of the materials used for leaves are cambric, muslin, velvet, whalebone and cocoons, the latter displaying dyes with peculiar softness and brilliancy. Feathers are superior for grasses to any other material known, except where the construction requires whalebone. Wire stems, with silk and paper windings, are usually made by twirling between the fingers. All leaves are cut and receive their impressions by stamps, as many different stamps being required as there are sizes and shapes of leaves. A flower factory is like a printing-office, the first copy of a work costs the most. Just before the opening of the French Fair, a lady called at the largest establishment in the City and desired to have a tea-plant made for exhibition. She was surprised to find the stamps for all the different parts would cost $150. Had she ordered 1,000 plants, their probable cost would not have exceeded $20 each.

Much of the coloring is done with little brushes, a leaf at a time, before the flower is put together. The interior of a flower factory presents clusters of well-dressed girls seated round large tables, with heaps of material before them. One has leaves, another flower-leaves; others have feathers, bits of silk or material, like cord, stems, &c., and among them is a plentiful supply of saucers containing gum-arabic, coloring matter, sand, &c. The leaves are usually fastened on with gum-arabic; the feathers are sometimes notched with scissors, having teeth like a saw, and are twisted round wire. Those pretty little imitations of mulberries, willow catkins and other fruits and blossoms of this species are made by taking bits of silk cord made for the purpose and dipping first in gum-arabic and then in sand. A great deal of the work is done by the piece out of the factory. The most accomplished artists determine just how much a bud shall be opened and the precise curl a leaf shall have to heighten the beauty of the flower. A peep into the boxes now being packed for the Spring trade, discloses an array of these treasures gorgeously beautiful, got up with a degree of taste that has never been surpassed.

CLOSE OF THE FRENCH FAIR.

Success of the Charitable Undertaking—About $90,000 Realized—Distribution of Prizes.

Last night witnessed the closing scenes of one of the most successful of the many Fairs which have been held in this City. The Sanitary Fair, the Sheltering Arms Bazaar, and the French Fair, form a trio of charities about which will hereafter cluster many pleasant memories, and to which the citizens of New-York may point with pride as records of their generosity and munificence. Disregarding all prejudices, waiving all conflicting opinions actuated only by a sincere and earnest desire to render assistance to a noble philanthropy, the inhabitants of the Metropolis have united in a common effort, and made the French Bazaar, which has been in progress since the 15th ult., as great a success, comparatively, as either of its illustrious predecessors. The ladies of New-York, under whose auspices the Fair was inaugurated, have reaped a rich harvest in return for their zeal and untiring efforts. Right cheerfully have they contributed time and money to insure that success for their labors which, although at the beginning it seemed dubious and uncertain, has in the end far exceeded even their most sanguine expectations. Comparatively speaking our French residents are but few in numbers, their cause was felt, even by them, to be a lost one, their side of the question was the unpopular side. Wisely choosing, therefore, as their objects of relief, those to whose assistance none could plead personal sympathies as a bar to liberal action, they have realized a sum far beyond their expectations, and they feel a deep and lasting sense of gratitude toward the American people who have so generously assisted them in their dark hour of trouble and misfortune.

The closing scenes of a Fair are, as a rule, the same—tables stripped of their attractions; energetic committee-men rushing wildly from room to room in a frantic search after that which is never found; a crowd of anxious sight-seers, looking at vacant walls and empty stalls; fair saleswomen, like Othello, with "his occupation gone;" confusion here, there and everywhere, while above the universal din are heard the loud tones of the auctioneer's voice urging people to come and buy. As a matter of course the last night is the best one for good bargains, and as everything must be sold and competition is not apt to be over-spirited, articles are sold for far less than their intrinsic value. The characteristic feature of the French Fair was the almost limitless number of lotteries which was carried on. Raffling appeared to be the order of the day and night, and grand pianos, a pony, carriages, a "passage to Europe," dogs, both large and small, mirrors, safes, dolls innumerable, &c., &c., were awarded to the holder of the lucky numbers. If the morality of raffling be questionable, its pecuniary results certainly are not, nor are its fascinations.

Accurate statistics as to results are not yet attainable. The gross receipts, however, will not fall far short of $90,000, and when it is remembered that nearly all the work of decorating, repairs, printing, &c., was done gratuitously for the Bazaar, the gross receipts are, in this instance, to be considered as nearly all net profits. That is a large sum, and we certainly hope it will go a great ways toward alleviating the misery of the sufferers by the war in France.

The Barnes grand piano, raffled last evening, was won by the Bazaar, and will at once be offered again as a prize to be contested for. The medallion necklace and locket was won by Mrs. DOREMUS, who had a plurality of 104 votes. Mr. GERDY presented the gift, and Prof. DOREMUS made a few well-chosen remarks in accepting it for his wife last evening. Gen. TROCHU received fifty-six votes for a superb gold-mounted cane.

In conclusion, although where all labored so faithfully it may seem invidious to particularize, Mlle. DE BLOSSIERE's table was the most successful table, having received over $10,000. Mesdames Doremus, Rochette, Perry, Lassale, Charvet, Place, Simon, Leclerc, Budd, Jarvis, Van Wart, Aubert, Fiston, Bouillon, Leboeuf, Lagarre and Mlle. de Blossieres, who had charge of the different tables, deserve especial mention. Mr. C. F. HOMER has been unwearied in his efforts, being really the executive officer. Messrs. Contau, Place, Bruguerre, Paillard, Viennot, Kennett, Riffard and the other members of the different committees did all that they could to insure the comfort of visitors and to increase the receipts of the affair. The music also has been very good, for which thanks are due to Signor A. MORA and to the leader of the Fort Hamilton Band, as well as to those artists who have at different times volunteered their services.

The Fire at the East River Bridge—Testimony in Regard to its Origin.

Mr. P. KEADY, Fire Marshal of Brooklyn, made an investigation, yesterday, concerning the fire at the East River Bridge. C. C. MARTIN, Assistant Engineer of the East River Bridge Works, testified that the fire broke out about 9½ P. M. on Thursday. The general foreman in charge of the works at the time was Mr. C. W. YOUNG. Steam was introduced into the caisson through pipes and directed into the cavity where the fire was raging. Holes were subsequently bored into the timber a distance of three feet, and the flames were found burning. The timbers below, composed of yellow pine placed close together and calked, and covered with pitch and oakum. There were several small crevices found in the wood which were not exactly water-tight.

The fire was probably caused by holding candles too near the timber. There was no indication of any fire having occurred inside the caisson proper, and there was no smoke there at any time. The probability is that the damage to the structure is not extensive.

There were about eighty men in the caisson before the fire. When witness discovered the fire, GEORGE CLARK had charge of the men. Calcium, candle and gas-lights are the means of illumination ordinarily used. It is impossible to use lanterns, because of the smoke from the flames. Witness said that the caisson had been on fire seven different times to his knowledge.

The caisson for the New-York side will be lined with boiler-iron, so that it will be proof against fire.

Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, President of the Bridge Company, and F. COLLINGWOOD, one of the assistant engineers, gave evidence similar to that elicited from MARTIN.

Operating in Stolen Bonds—Arrest of Two Men.

A few days ago, one ROZIN J. BENNETT met Mr. MARCUS MCNEAL, a broker, doing business at No. 79 Nassau-street, and informed him that he knew a gentleman who wished to negotiate the sale of several United States bonds. On Wednesday last BENNETT called at MCNEAL's office and introduced Capt. ANTONIO PELLATIER as the person spoken of at the former interview. The latter then mentioned that the bonds he wished to sell were stolen property, that he was willing to take twenty cents on the dollar for them, and that, no doubt, the owner would cheerfully give sixty cents. Mr. MCNEAL pretended to enter into the arrangement, and appointed another day for further consultation. In the meantime he informed Mr. THOS. HILLHOUSE, the Assistant United States Treasurer in this City, of the proposal, and the latter ordered Detective SAMPSON to take action in the matter, and SAMPSON arranged with the broker that he was to be told when the negotiators appeared again.

Yesterday afternoon BENNETT and PELLATIER visited Mr. MCNEAL's office, after which PELLATIER produced a registered United States Five-twenty bond for $10,000, numbered 12,314, and bearing the name of CARLOS DEL CASTILLA Y LOYZAGA, who was robbed of a large amount ($75,000) in bonds, which were stolen from his trunk, at the St. George's Hotel, several months ago. PELLATIER also exhibited two $500 bonds, which he represented to be stolen property. Mr. MCNEAL laid the bonds on his desk, and sent his errand boy ostensibly for a friend, but in reality for Detective SAMPSON. Both of the men were subsequently arrested by the latter.

The prisoners were arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, and were held to await an examination on Tuesday next. The owner of the bonds is the agent of the Foreign Missions of the Cuban Republic, and will appear at the investigation.

Brooklyn Fair in Aid of French and German Victims of the War.

Yesterday afternoon and last evening a fair was held at the residence of Mr. UNDERHILL, at No. 232 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, by the young ladies of the neighborhood, for the benefit of the French and German victims of the Franco-Prussian War. The fair was numerously attended, and realized about $75. The young ladies who officiated at the tables were earnest in their endeavors to get all they could out of their visitors, and all who participated in the undertaking were rejoiced at the success of the entertainment. Fairs for the same object will be held in private houses in other localities in Brooklyn during the week, and it is hoped that they may be as successful pecuniarly as this has been.

Distinguished Guests at the Hotels.

Senator A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. Gen. John C. Stockton, of Tarrytown; Hon. William Windom, of Winona; Hon. F. A. Prescott, of Massachusetts; Gen. Sharp, of the United States Army, and John Duff, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. W. H. W. Cushman, of Illinois; Major J. P. Sawyer, of the United States Army, and Hon. F. A. Whitney, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge Hitchcock, of Ohio, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. J. T. Smith, M. C., of Long Branch, is at the Coleman House. Judge Kellogg, of Troy, and Hon. S. Sanford, of Amsterdam, are at the St. James Hotel. Hon. H. T. Hoyt, of Connecticut, and C. S. Norton, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The trouble in the Seventh Regiment relative to the action of Lieut.-Col. Haws and Capt. Kipp, in parading as officers of the Shandley Legion, is not yet abated. The session of the Board of Officers, on Thursday evening last, is understood to have been a stormy one, and the proceedings have added to the discord in the command, instead of creating harmony, as was anticipated. The angry feeling displayed by the rank and file has greatly annoyed some of the officers of the regiment, who seem to have forgotten that the enlisted men of a regiment are in reality the "strength and sinew" of the organization. According to the sentiments of these officers, the enlisted men have no right to express any opinion regarding the conduct of their officers, and the effort is made to suppress any discussion among them. The members of the Seventh, however, are all intelligent men, and do not intend that officers elected by themselves shall assume the entire control of the reputation of the regiment, or dispose of it as they see fit. A demand has already been made that Col. Haws and Capt. Kipp resign their commissions, but it is difficult to find a solution of the existing trouble in such a proceeding, and we would be very sorry to see two such talented and experienced officers leave positions which they have held so long with honor to themselves and profit to the regiment. The position of the TIMES has been greatly misunderstood on this question. Mention was made of the facts as a matter of news interesting to the National Guard, and it was not our fault if the circumstances were unpalatable to those concerned. As a matter of opinion we think that the less militia or any officers have to do with political demonstrations the better, as their prominence is sure to be used with more or less effect by those who seek the fulfillment of their own ends, no matter by what means.

The members of Post Isaac I. Stevens, No. 36, G. A. R., will give a ball on Tuesday evening next, at Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 725 Sixth-avenue, in aid of the widows and orphans of their deceased comrades. The Committee, under the lead of Charles S. Grant, promise a good time, and the benevolent can find an excellent opportunity to combine pleasure with charity.

The Adjutant-General announces that General Order No. 25 will not be published, and considerable speculation exists regarding its probable contents. In order No. 26 it is announced that the Governor has appointed Col. Samuel W. Johnson, of Westchester County, Commissary-General and Chief of Ordnance, in the place of Brevet Major-Gen. William H. Morris, resigned. Brigadier-Gen. Samuel William Johnson is appointed Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General, and will discharge all the duties pertaining to the Quartermaster-General's Department, until further orders. Brevet Major-Gen. William H. Morris will turn over to Brigadier-Gen. Samuel William Johnson all moneys and public property in his possession belonging to the Ordnance and Quartermaster-General's Departments.

A regimental Court-martial, for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of the Seventh Regiment, will convene at the armory, on Thursday evening, 22d inst. Lieut.-Col. George T. Haws is detailed as President.

The companies of the Eighth Regiment are directed to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for drill by division, as follows: Companies B, C and I, Thursday, Dec. 8; D, E, F and H, Tuesday, Dec. 13; and A, G and K, Wednesday, Dec. 21. Roll-call at 7¾ P. M. The field and non-commissioned staff will also report for duty on the above evenings. The non-commissioned officers met at the armory on Friday evening last for instruction. The drum corps will drill on next Wednesday and Monday evening company drills will be held as usual, except on the evenings set apart for the division and drum corps drills. The following changes are announced: Capt. Joseph P. Kennedy, Company A, resigned. Appointed—A. Judson Decker, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence; Henry Berhard, Assistant Surgeon; Sergt. Lindenborn, Company K, is returned to the ranks at his own request, and the Commandant regrets to lose the services of such an efficient non-commissioned officer. The following members are honorably discharged: Wm. P. Drummond, Company A; Samuel Clark, Company B; Robert C. Clark, Company E; and Henry Sipple, Company A. The following members of Company A have been expelled for nonpayment of dues and neglect of duty: Wm. Cuzner, James J. Conklin, Alfred Deas, John Coon, Michael O'Gorman, Joseph Paine, Charles Stewart and Charles Wallace.

In the Seventy-first Regiment drills by division will be held at the armory on the following dates at 8 o'clock: Companies A and D, Monday, Dec. 12 and 19; Companies B and H, Tuesday, Dec. 13 and 20; Companies F and K, Wednesday, Dec. 14 and 21; Companies E and I, Thursday, Dec. 8 and 22; Companies C and G, Friday Dec. 9 and 16. To be superintended by a field officer, commandants of various companies taking command of the division alternately. The sympathy of the regiment is tendered Adjt. A. T. Francis in his prostration from the severe accident on last parade, and the command is informed of his improved health and speedy convalescence. Pending his recovery Second Lieut. Wm. C. Dow is detailed as acting Adjutant. Hospital Steward Burke is ordered to report to Capt. Osgood for duty in Company A. The following staff appointments are announced: Adjutant—A. T. Francis, reappointed; Quartermaster—T. L. Raymond, reappointed; Commissary—C. E. Shade, reappointed; Surgeon—Edw. G. Higginbottom, vice M. E. Buttles, resigned. Chaplain—Eastburn Benjamin, reappointed. Honorary Staff.—Pay-master—S. A. Bunce, with rank of Captain, original vacancy; Assistant Quartermaster—Thomas Girvan, Jr., with rank of First Lieutenant, original vacancy; Engineer—T. H. B. Simmons, with rank of Captain, original vacancy. Non-commissioned Staff.—Commissary Sergeant—J. W. Senior, vice Kohnen, promoted; Hospital Steward—T. E. Seaich, vice Burke, returned to company; Sergeant of Guard—C. C. Woods, original vacancy; Drum-Major—N. T. Jenks, vice Bulger, discharged. Private Winfield S. Francis is honorably discharged.

In the Seventh Regiment the resignation of First Lieut. Charles H. Delamater has been accepted, and William F. Taylor has been elected First Lieutenant Company G. The following non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination, and have received warrants as non-commissioned officers of the regiment, viz.: First Sergeant—Waldo Sprague; Sergeant—Darius Ferry, Jr.; Corporals—Robert L. Belknap, Horatio N. Bradstreet, W. B. Carrington, Wm. Geery, Jr., Frank M. Kelly, Samuel Mettler, Thaddeus Penfield, Samuel E. Warren. Private Thomas T. Sturges, Jr., has been expelled by Company K.

Dr. R. E. Williams has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Eleventh Regiment.

The officers of the Ninth Regiment are involved in a dispute pertaining to the internal economy of the organization.

Adroit Larceny of $2,600 Worth of Watches—Arrest of a Peddler.

JOHN GRADY, a peddler of jewelry, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of stealing a case of watches worth $2,600, the property of J. EUGENE ROBERT, of No. 24 John-street. It appeared that, on the 22d of November, Mr. ROBERT imported these watches from Europe, and on the following day dispatched a cartman named HARRISON to the Custom-house to bring them to his store. HARRISON was about placing the jewelry on his cart when a man came out of the Custom-house in his shirt sleeves, flourishing an enormous pen in his ear, and advancing toward him said Mr. ROBERT had countermanded the order given to him and desired the reshipment of the goods. HARRISON then surrendered the watches to the stranger, who immediately departed with them. The cartman discovered, on seeing Mr. ROBERT, that the man was an imposter. A few days subsequently JOHN GRADY attempted to sell several watches at the store of MOSES SOUD, at No. 21 John-street, which were identified as a part of those stolen from Mr. ROBERT. He was arrested, and yesterday was committed for trial in $5,000 bail.

The Dry-Goods Clerks' Early-Closing Association—Disgraceful Outrage Alleged to Have Been Committed by its Members.

A disgraceful outrage was perpetrated on Friday evening, as is alleged, by several members of the Dry-goods Clerks' Early-closing Association. Mr. PATRICK MCCANN, who keeps a store on Third-avenue between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, was one of those who did not favor the object of the Association or take any trouble in concealing his opposition to it. The result was that very unfriendly feelings sprung up between himself and its leaders, and threats were made against him. On Friday evening he was at his store attending to his customers, when a volley of stones were flung into the shop, and two plate-glass windows, worth $200, were broken. He immediately rushed out and discovered a number of young men who, it is alleged, belonged to this Association. He arrested one with whom he had been previously acquainted, and endeavored to hold him until the arrival of a policeman; but his companions rescued him, and they all succeeded in escaping. Judge MCQUINN, proprietor of the house, offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the parties, and MCCANN also offered a reward of $100 for a similar purpose. It is presumed that the outrage was a preconcerted one, from the fact that about the same hour another outrage was committed on the premises of Mr. FLANAGAN, who keeps the Crystal Palace, in Eighth-avenue. Mr. FLANAGAN was also decidedly averse to the organization, and provoked their ill-will by his opposition. In this instance the windows were also broken, the amount of injury being estimated at $400. MCCANN procured a warrant at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for the arrest of a number of members of the Dry Goods Clerks' Early-closing Association who broke his windows.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Fire at a Tenement House—Shanghaing a Sailor—Large Theft of Silk Goods—A Policeman's Arms Pinioned by Car Pickpockets.

The tenement-house at No. 329 East Thirty-fourth-street, owned by H. VAN OLSTEAD, was damaged by fire, yesterday, to the extent of $150; about $50 worth of furniture was also burnt. Both the losses are covered by insurance. The flames originated on the fourth floor, occupied by Mrs. COLEMAN.

THOMAS LAHEY, of No. 483 Canal-street, fell, yesterday, in Canal-street, and received a severe scalp wound.

Yesterday, JAMES P. WINTERS, of No. 512 West Thirty-fifth-street, while walking in Thirty-second-street, near Lexington-street, was shot in the thigh and seriously wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his pocket. He was sent home by the Police.

Upon information obtained from A. SHERMAN, of the tug-boat Bebe, Capt. TODD, of the Harbor Police, yesterday sent Officers GRIFFIN, PAYNE and JAMES to board the ship *Robinson*, lying off Bedloe's Island, for the purpose of investigating the case of a sailor named HARRY HARRISON, alleged to be detained on board against his will. HARRISON said that while under the influence of liquor he had offered to ship on the vessel, which he was told was bound for New-Orleans, but getting alongside he found she was going to Liverpool and refused to go, whereupon a rope was made fast around his waist and he was dragged on the deck of the vessel, where he has since been cruelly treated by the mate. He was released by the Police, but as he refused to make a complaint against his persecutors, no arrests were made.

Burglars recently effected an entrance with false keys into the building at No. 35 Howard-street, and carried off a quantity of silk goods valued at $5,000, the property of PHILIP SCHNEHOFER & Co., who occupy the second floor. The Police, as usual, have obtained no clue to either thieves or property.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon on the third floor of the building at No. 112 Elizabeth-street, occupied by HENRY ENGEL as a dwelling. The damage was slight.

AMANDA JONES was committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, to answer a charge of stealing $400 worth of jewelry from Mrs. STOCONICK, of No. 45 West Tenth-street, with whom she was employed as a domestic. JAS. DELANCEY was held for examination for stabbing FREDERICK ROSENBERG, of No. 247 Spring-street, in the breast with a knife.

There were six sudden deaths reported yesterday, one of which was the result of intemperance, the others being caused by disease.

Yesterday morning, as Policeman CHRISTOPHER PABER, of the Twelfth Precinct, was riding up town, in citizen's dress, on the front platform of a Third-avenue car, three men jumped on and began hustling him. One of the party, named ROBERT STANLEY, of No. 62 James-street, finally seized the officer's arms and held him passive, while the others took from his pantaloons' pocket a wallet containing $90. The policeman subsequently arrested STANLEY, but he failed to recover the money. STANLEY was committed for trial by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, despite his protestations of innocence.

Eight years ago ELIZA and WILLIAM H. CARPENTER were married at the Willoughby-street M. E. Church, by Rev. J. E. SEARNS. They lived together for a number of years and had two children. Finally, however, WILLIAM abandoned his wife, and was not seen until Tuesday last, when Mrs. CARPENTER recognized him in the person of the conductor of car No. 48, of the Third-avenue line. She immediately went to the Yorkville Police Court and procured a warrant for his arrest. He was brought up in Court, yesterday, and denied all knowledge of the complainant. He then said that he had been married to the woman, with whom he was now living, over eight years. A sister of the complainant's testified that CARPENTER was the man to whom her sister had been married.

Justice BIXBY committed the defendant for examination.

Mrs. CHADWICK, of No. 187 Lexington-avenue, in whose house, it will be remembered, a girl named CARRIE DEANE stabbed IDA DOWELL, some months ago, was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The complaint was preferred by a girl named CARRIE ECLIFF, an inmate of the place, to whom Mrs. CHADWICK refused to give up her clothes. Mrs. CHADWICK was locked up to answer in default of $500 bail.

JOSEPH H. RICE, of No. 212 East Fifty-eighth-street, yesterday informed Coroner FLYNN that his infant son CHARLES, aged eight days, had died of hemorrhage consequent from circumcision. An inquest was held and it was found that the operation had been performed by Dr. BENHEIN, of No. 607 Sixth-avenue, in accordance with the rites of the Jewish faith.

A woman, name unknown, aged about twenty-two years, fell dead yesterday at the corner of Nineteenth-street and First-avenue. She was dressed in a merino dress trimmed with velvet, Balmoral skirt, waterproof cloak, green vail and laced gaiter boots. The body was removed to the Morgue.

THEODORE CROMMELIN, BENJAMIN F. HOAGLAND and DAN'L M. SWEENEY, were arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice HOGAN, being charged with receiving stolen goods. JOHN C. EINSFELD, of No. 151 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, made affidavit that he had stolen from his employers, Messrs. PLUME & VAN EMBURGH, of No. 45 Exchange-place, three parcels of revenue stamps valued at $5 38, $4 50 and $10, and had sold them to the accused at a discount. The prisoners pleaded ignorance of the larcenies and were released on their parole for examination on the 13th inst.

Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested MICHAEL MEYER and LOUIS SCHMIDT, yesterday, for alleged grand larceny. On Monday last the prisoners entered the store of LOUIS HASS & Co., at No. 232 Church-street, and finding the proprietor absent, informed JOHN FITZPATRICK, an employe, that they came from St. Louis to purchase goods, and would wait for Mr. HASS. MEYER gave FITZPATRICK a dollar to purchase cigars, and he on his return found SCHMIDT alone. The latter took the cigars and the change, and remarking that he would return soon went away. Subsequently the discovery was made that four pieces of silk, valued at $375, had been stolen. The Magistrate held both of the accused for examination.

Trotting at Fleetwood Park—Willie and Louise the Winners.

Three races were advertised to take place at Fleetwood Park, yesterday, and the bell was ringing and the horses flying around the track from noon until it was too dark to see whether they were running or trotting. The attendance of spectators was fair, although the weather was a little sharp.

The sport opened with a match for $200, between JOHN MURPHY's blk. g. *Willie* and H. CASEY's b. g. *James O'Brien*. *Willie* was the favorite in the pools, but was beaten, after a sharp contest, in the first heat. He led a length all the way to the homestretch, but came to a stand-still break, and was beaten out four lengths. Time—2:47. In the second heat *O'Brien* led a couple of lengths to the half-mile pole, but there broke badly and was beaten out six lengths. Time—2:48. The third heat was easily won by *Willie*, who led all the way, *O'Brien* being four lengths behind at the finish. Time—2:47½. The fourth heat was the best-contested mile of the race. The animals lapped at the quarter pole, but there *Willie* got away and led around the last turn a length. At the three-quarter pole he broke and *O'Brien* passed, but could not hold the lead, *Willie* catching him on the stretch, and beating him out a half length. Time—2:50½. *Willie* was declared the winner of the race.

The second race was for $200, mile heats, three in five. The horses entered were DAN MACE's br. g. *Dick* and PETER MANEE's ch. m. *Louise*. *Dick* trotted in harness and *Louise* to wagon. *Louise* won the first two heats with ease, but in the third heat DAN MACE got up behind *Brown Dick*, and a rattling race ensued. MACE kept within a length of *Louise* all around to the stretch, where he sent *Dick* to the front, winning the heat by a neck in 2:43. Nothing but good driving did this; and in the next heat MANEE sent *Louise* along from the start, and soon obtained a lead that MACE could not overcome on the up-hill stretch. The following is the summary:

Peter Manee names ch. m. Louise, to wagon	1	1	2	1
D. Mace names br. g. Brown Dick, in harness	2	2	1	2

Time—2:42, 2:44¼, 2:43, 2:42.

The third race was for a purse and stake of $250, four horses being in. They were JOHN MURPHY's s. g. *Jake*; H. CASEY's s. g. *Hickey*; N. LOOMIS' b. m. *Belle of Orange*, and J. MARTIN's gr. s. *Messenger*. RODEN drove *Belle of Orange* and DAN MACE *Messenger*. The contest was a hot one in each of the heats trotted, and *Messenger* got two heats, *Belle of Orange* one and *Hickey* one. It was then too dark to see the horses on the backstretch, and the judges postponed the race until to-morrow. The following is the summary:

J. Martin names g. s. Messenger	2	1	1	2
N. Loomis names b. m. Belle of Orange	1	3	3	3
H. Casey names s. g. Hickey	3	2	2	1
J. Murphy names s. g. Sorrel Jake	4	4	4	4

Time—2:41, 2:42, 2:42½, 2:39½.

The Proposed Mace-Coburn Fight.

JOSEPH COBURN, attended by several friends and "backers," appeared at the *Clipper* office yesterday, for the purpose of completing the preliminary arrangements for the proposed prize fight between himself and JAMES MACE, the redoubtable pugilist. The latter was represented by his brother, LEOPOLD MACE, and others. After a long discussion it was ascertained that MACE would not consent to fight elsewhere than at New-Orleans. A deposit of $400 was made by each party. It is expected that the fight will take place on the second Tuesday of April, provided COBURN does not back down from his challenge.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The annual exhibition of the New-York State Poultry Society, commences at Nos. 894 and 896 Broadway, on the 14th inst., continuing daily until the 22d inst. The entries are very numerous, and embrace a large variety of poultry, forwarded from different parts of the country. Several fine specimens of the feathered tribe have been contributed by poultry fanciers living in England and Ireland. The exhibition offers an excellent opportunity for farmers desirous of improving their poultry stock.

A report was circulated at the United States Courts, yesterday, that the deputy marshals and Supervisors appointed at the recent election intended organizing an indignation meeting in front of the City Hall, during the afternoon, to complain against the Government for not paying them for their services. The report, however, was received with doubt, and it proved to be incorrect, as no meeting of the kind took place.

In the case of PALMER vs. DEWITT, decided at the Superior Court, General Term, yesterday, it was held that it is an infringement of an author's copy-right to reproduce a play, publicly represented on the stage, by memory, on another stage, without the consent of the author. The law is equally applicable in the case of the author's assignee. Such publication of a play is not regarded as a surrender to the public.

Fire Marshal MCSPEDON reports twenty-four fires for the week ending at noon, yesterday, with an estimated loss of $132,115, and an insurance of $294,260. Two of these fires are supposed to have been incendiary, six were due to carelessness, and the others to various accidental causes.

The Board of Police dismissed the following-named Patrolmen from the Department, yesterday: WM. BARR, Eleventh Precinct; PATRICK DUFFY and GEORGE H. RATIGAN, Fourteenth Precinct, and JAMES HUGHES, Fourth Precinct.

There were eighty-one males and 554 females hired as laborers, servants, &c., at the Free Labor Bureau, of which Mr. JAMES DONAHUE is Superintendent, during the week ending yesterday. The Bureau provided 3,013 persons with places during the month of November.

The Committee to whom was intrusted the direction of the recent Fair for the Foundling Hospital return thanks to the ladies who took charge of the several tables, and to the officers and members of the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, for their kind efforts in behalf of the charitable undertaking. Very Rev. W. STARRS, Vicar-General, and Mr. JOHN MULLALY are Chairman and Secretary of the Committee.

A fire occurred last evening at the room of JOHN H. BEILAN, at No. 133 East Houston-street, causing damage to the extent of $100.

Officer THOMAS MCCARTNEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, died yesterday after an illness of two months. He leaves a widow and two children.

Last evening, a fire occurred at the wood-shed at KAUTH, HILDEBRAND & Co.'s coal-yard, corner of Fifteenth-street and Ninth-avenue, caused by the furnace being overheated. Damage, $1,600; insured for $3,900 in the Star Company.

PATRICK BRENNAN, the father of the Warden of Bellevue Hospital, is dead.

A good time is anticipated at the annual ball of the New-York Telegraphers' Association, which takes place to-morrow evening at Apollo Hall.

Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, will lecture on the "Christian Priesthood," at St. Anthony's Church, this evening, in aid of the poor visited by St. Anthony's Conference Society, St. Vincent de Paul.

Taxes on City and County account to the amount of $5,630,823 have been received during the past week. Of this sum $1,017,043 62 was received on the 29th ult., and $2,202,903 62 on the 30th.

The Vital Statistics for the past week include 36 still births, 360 births, 173 marriages, and 476 deaths, the latter being an excess of 14 over the mortality of the previous week.

The pupils of the First Ward School, at No. 97 Greenwich-street, met last evening for the purpose of organizing a social club under the name of Thomas Foulke, a former President.

The new Court-house Commissioners met in private session at the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors yesterday. The proceedings were not disclosed.

Judge WOODRUFF will take up the calendar of jury cases at the United States Circuit Court to-morrow.

The Police made 1,515 arrests in this City during last week.

BROOKLYN.

The exhibition of art which closed at the Academy of Music last evening, proved to be a great success. The local artists, including Fuller, Harris, Parker, Hepburn and Baker, were especially represented by some of their best works.

The *Shawmut* will be launched at the Navy-yard on Wednesday next. The *Guard*, store-ship for the Darien Expedition, was towed out to sea yesterday by the Government tug. She has on board Commander HULL, who is in charge of her, and Capt. SELFRIDGE, in command of the whole expedition.

The United States Grand Jury adjourned yesterday, after having found several indictments as follows: PATRICK W. SMITH, THOMAS JACKSON and WILLIAM DONAHUE, separately charged with fraudulent voting; CHARLES SCOTT charged with passing several $10 bills counterfeit national currency; ALFRED FOSTER charged with using cancelled cigar stamps on new boxes.

The congregation of Plymouth Church have purchased the church building in Jay-street, near Sands-street, formerly occupied by the Second Presbyterian Society, with the intention of converting it into a Bethel. The price paid was $20,000.

Four persons were burned to death during last month, according to the report of Fire Marshal KEADY.

There were 200 persons vaccinated yesterday in that portion of the Sixteenth Ward infected with small-pox. Several cases of small-pox discovered and the sufferers taken to the hospital.

Mr. BENSON J. LOSSING, the historian, will read a paper on Tuesday night before the Historical Society, on the late Dr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, the first engraver of wood in America.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER, pastor of the Lee-avenue Presbyterian Church, will commence a course of lectures this evening to working men.

At the Central Dispensary there were 308 patients received during the past month, and 653 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

There were 351 arrests made in the city during the past week.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

BRIDGET KEARNEY, of Irvington, on the Hudson, while crossing the track of the Hudson River Railroad, in that village, on Friday afternoon, was struck by an express train, and was instantly killed. Coroner SMITH, of Hastings, held an inquest.

NEW-JERSEY.

At the Court of Quarter Sessions for Hudson County, yesterday, Judge RANDOLPH sentenced JOHN W. FISH, a professional pickpocket, to State Prison for four years. Another pickpocket, named JAMES MORGAN, aged sixty years, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. JAMES CLARK, a pickpocket, was sent to the State Prison for two years, and his brother, JASPER CLARK, was sent for one year. ROBERT FLEMING, a negro, convicted of having robbed the safe of JOHN W. DODD, on Newark-avenue, Jersey City, in August last, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years. JOSEPH JENKINS, convicted of rape, and JAMES REGAN, convicted of having burglariously entered the house of his brother-in-law, were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment. MICHAEL COSGROVE, on two charges of assault and battery and larceny, was sentenced to the County Penitentiary for one year. GEORGE DEMONS and CHARLES HESS, were sentenced each for six months to the County Jail for larceny. GEORGE TILLEY, aged about sixteen years, convicted of stealing from cars at the Erie Depot, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for nine months.

The Jersey City Children's Home Fair concluded last night. The receipts amounted to several thousand dollars. A $500 diamond ring, handsome watches, sewing-machines, and other articles, were drawn as prizes.

Mr. RAND, formerly Chief Engineer of the Reading Railroad, has contracted with the Directors of the "National Railway Company" for the building of a road from Philadelphia to Bound Brook.

FRANK POOR, the child who was run over in Newark, a few days ago, by a Newark and New-York railroad train, died at St. Barnabas Hospital, yesterday.

A young man named REID died yesterday morning at Paterson from injuries received on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, on Friday night.

KATE KEEPS, the little child who was run over by a runaway team, in Paterson, on Friday, yesterday died from her injuries. Her skull was fractured and her body crushed.

THOMAS QUACKENBUSH, a farmer residing near Freehold, recently hired a farm hand named GLEENY, who decamped, taking with him a watch and other valuable articles. GLEENY was yesterday arrested at the New-Brunswick depot, and the watch and chain, valued at $125, were found on him.

The house on the corner of Ward and Hamilton streets, Newark, was badly damaged by fire yesterday. The building is occupied by AUGUST SCHMITT, and is owned by RUDOLPH FINGADO. The loss is covered by a $8,000 insurance.

The death of Mr. J. SPENCER JUSTIN, a member of the Hudson County Bar, was announced at the Hudson County Court, yesterday.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 3.—American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	91¾@91⅞	92
Consols for account	91¾@91⅞	92
United States 5-20s, 1862	88⅞	88⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	87⅞	87⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	90	90
United States 10-40s	87	87
Ill. Cent. Railroad Shares	111½	111½
Erie Railroad Shares	21½	21½
At. & Gt. West. R.R. Shares	28	28

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—COTTON opened steady at 9⅛d. @9¼d.; closed dull; Middling Uplands opened at 9d.; closed at 8⅞d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.: the sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation; the shipments of Cotton from Bombay up to yesterday, since the last report, have been 2,300 bales. PORK closed firmer. BEEF, 125s. WHEAT—California White, 11s. 7d.; Red Winter, 10s. 9d.

LONDON, Dec. 3—11½ A. M.—SUGAR to arrive opened firmer.

BREMEN, Dec. 3.—PETROLEUM, 6 thalers 22 groats.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Assistant Pay-master George E. Bangham has been ordered to duty at Norfolk; Lieut. R. M. Cutts has been ordered to the receiving ship *Independence*, Mare Island.

At their own requests the following officers have been honorably discharged under the provisions of the act approved July 15, 1870: First Lieut. U. J. Amick, Tenth Cavalry; John H. Purcell and John F. Cluley, Twenty-first Infantry, and Capt. William J. Broatch, unassigned; First Lieut. George D. Ramsey, Jr., of the Ordinance Department, is relieved from duty at the Alleghany Arsenal, Penn., and will relieve Capt. Lyford in command of the Charleston, S. C., Arsenal. Capt. Lyford will report for duty to Gen. Halleck. First Lieut. James L. Mast, Second Lieutenant Artillery, and Second Lieut. Henry W. Torbett, Eleventh Infantry, have been ordered before the Retiring Board.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 3.—*In steam-ship Australia, for Liverpool.*—Robert Beveridge, Minnesota; John Henderson, Glasgow; John Glasson, Louis Wintrip, Joseph Nagons, William Cullis, New-York; Mrs. E. Dawger, Miss Susan Dawger, Michigan; Miss Todd, Glasgow; Charles Marshall, Edward Foster, Wisconsin; M. Gorman, Pennsylvania; James Gillis, Mrs. Gillis and 3 children, New-York.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall, Cal.—For Aspinwall—Mrs. Charles E. Wise and child, Mrs. John Wilson and child, John R. Swan, H. Cumberson, George S. Wardle, S. L. Isaacs, N. Asango, Dr. Jas. G. Hunt, Miss Cisners and servant, John Brown, Wm. Savory, L. M. Ashbury, Thos. Cobb, H. B. McMasters. For California—Miss Maria Sebley, Miss Maggie Kelly, Miss Kate Kliegel and sister, Barbara Beyersdorf, A. B. Francis, W. Schuchardt, Douglass De Wolf, H. Lincoln and wife, S. Norris, S. M. Bryant, Chas. J. F. Klospenburg, George S. Pierce, Gilbert H. Payne, Mrs. M. Johnson and brother, Capt. Culbertson.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—H. D. Sheffield, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Castine, Jas. Caulfield, H. P. Church, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cannon, E. A. Duel and servant, T. Barnard, Walter Culver, Miss Coventry, Miss Coventry, Jacob Smith, Capt. A. L. Anderson and wife, Miss K. Anderson, Miss H. Anderson, E. Anderson, 2 children of Mr. Anderson, G. W. Dibble, J. B. Dibble, Mrs. Daniel Bowen, J. H. Stoler and wife, Miss E. Berry, Mrs. J. S. Ayres, Dr. Rogers, Miss Clapp, Miss Lyon, Miss Stanton, H. Lawrence, Master C. R. Carter, R. Smith, J. M. Barrett, Miss Jennie C. Cooke, C. W. Brainerd, J. H. Bissett, wife and child, Miss Russell, M. Kavanagh, J. A. Morene, E. F. Morene, John Sailey, D. R. T. Howe.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Benj. H. Hart and lady, E. Hart and lady, Miss Hart, Miss J. Eighmie, P. W. Case, Mr. Taylor, D. Burns, H. Fry, S. Palger, Thos. Jaynes, Mr. Hayward and lady, Henry Butler, F. W. Pike, Mrs. Roe.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:08 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon sets.....3:39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:44 | Gov. Island..5:33 | Hell Gate.....6:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Denmark, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Main, (N. G.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Ocean Queen, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Tillie, Partridge, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Crescent City, Norton, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker; Rapidan, Whitehurst, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Weybosset, Bulger, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, Phillips & Brown; Albemarle, Roberts, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Jas. Hand; Black Diamond, Meredith, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Fannie Fenton, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, A. B. Cromwell & Co.; Catharine Whiting, Howes, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; F. Cadwallader, Hazell, Baltimore; S. F. Phelps, Braine, Philadelphia; Beverly, Brewer, Philadelphia; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Southampton, Smithwick, Savannah, Snow & Burgess; Abeona, (Br.,) Hamilton, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers.

Barks J. B. Duffus, (Br.,) Arnims, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; H. L. Routh, Martin, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Smyrniote, Mackay, Malta; Princess Alexandria, (Dan.,) Verdon, St. Croix via Norfolk, Roche Brothers & Co.; Inez, (Br.,) Lindsay, Fort Spain, Jones & Llough; Levanter, (Br.,) Sherburne, London, Thos. Dunham's Nephew; E. H. Yarrington, Sears, Smyrna.

Brigs Veteran, (Br.,) Snow, Seville, James Henry; Maurice, Carlson, Caibarien, R. P. Buck & Co.; Florence, Rathburn, Galveston, Chas. M. Mallory & Co.

Schrs. O. M. Marrett, Reed, Kingston, Ja., B. J. Wenberg; Ella Hay, Jellison, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Grace Cushing, Pinkham, Galveston, S. C. Loud & Co.; Emma Green, Collins, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Matanzas, Munroe, Washington, Thos. Holmes & Co.; L. Sturtevant, ——, Pantigo, N. C., Thomas Holmes & Co.; John Williams, ——, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; A. P. Cramer, Cramer, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Herata, Meredith, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Anna L. Price, Terry, Baltimore, C. S. Sharp; Vernandah, Pond, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.; Julia Ann, Wells, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.; Helen Mar, ——, New-Haven, H. W. Jackson & Co.; Frank Treat, Barker, Santa Martha, S. C. Loud & Co.; Mary S. Lunt, (Br.,) Simmons, Grenada, B. J. Wenberg; Florence Bailey, Bailey, Antigua, G. Wessels; Eliza B. Coffin, Coffin, Remedios; Vincent White, (Br.,) Robinson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Rockingham, McCormick, St. Mary's, Fla., Walsh, Field & May; Horatio Nichols, Duprey, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop Jennie Lynd, Spencer, Brantford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Jas. Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship De Soto, Morton, New-Orleans Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Bark Antelope, White, Grand Turk, T. I. 12 ds., with salt to Roche Bros. & Co. Had moderate weather; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port bark Carib, for New-York, and bark Akasia, for Boston, to sail next day; brig L. W. Armstrong, for New-Haven; brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Macomber, Windsor, N. S. 3 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Monica, Libby, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. John L. Merrill, Wicks, Indianola 18 ds., with hides, &c., to A. Abbot. Had fine weather; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Geo. K. Middleton, Smith, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Josephine, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Thomas Potter, Dandy, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. James Nelson, Macomber, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. G. J. Raynor, Hutheysen, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Pierce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Minnehaha, Burt, Elizabethport, for East Chester.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Sparkel, Smith, Musquash, N. B., 8 ds., with laths and deals to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. S. Weldon, Bearse, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Gem, Thomas, Vinal-Haven, with stone to Chase, Kenny & Co.

Schr. Lucy Hammond, Hall, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. A. J. Putnam, West, Provincetown, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. New-Zealand, Cook, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to R. & J. Peters.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Davis, Bangor 15 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. D. B. Webb, Ross, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Florence, Sherman, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. A. Hoyt, Palmer, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Idaho, Davis, Portland, with lumber to Wm. Van Cleaf.

Schr. S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. H. Reed, Benton, New-Bedford, for Florida.

Schr. J. N. Seymour, Horton, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Perry, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Crocker, Baxter, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Arrow, McDonald, of and from Prince Edward's Island 16 ds., with produce to John R. Perkins, vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. Adrian, Spaulding, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. S. J. Lindsley, Crocker, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Julia E. Gramage, Fisher, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Walter H. Thorndike, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Charley Miller, Pryor, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Minnesota, Phinney, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Thames, Rhodes, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Hathway, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Jackson, Newport for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Somes, Heath, Calais, 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Jas. Van Cleaf, Bearse, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lucy D. Higgins, Crowell, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Dellatore, Davis, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to Erie Railroad Co.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edwards, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to Hudson Railroad Co.

Schr. Wm. Collyer, Hillard, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Henry Closkey, Potter, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Jas. Malloy, Russell, Richmond, for Bridgeport.

Schr. St. Mary, Steelman, Alexandria, for Middlehaven.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Fish, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. United States, Whitmore, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Jane, Gorham, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Estelle, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Surge, Bourn, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, Berry, Bristol, for Baltimore.

Schr. Nellie Brown, Higgins, Boston, for Norfolk.

Schr. Hannah Willetts, Fish, Boston for Norfolk.

Schr. Wave Crest, Davis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Baker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rappahannock, Abbott, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Luna, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Stephen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Emma, White, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. C. Latham, Ellis, Fairhaven, for Tangier.

Schr. Sarah, Harp, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Transit, Racket, Philadelphia, for Newport.

Schr. J. B. & F. L., Haskell, Providence.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, Virginia.

Schr. Roamer, Edicott, Virginia.

Schr. Stampede, Holmes, Virginia.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Briggs, Stonington.

Schr. Lamartine, Butler, East Greenwich.

Schr. Hase, McName, Greenwich.

Schr. Robin Hood, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Helen P. Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Henrietta, Tryon, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. A. Berkle, Etteridge, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Allie Oakes, Pilsbury, Rockland.

Schr. William Myack, Curtis, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, light N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; City of Brussels, Nebraska and Denmark, for Liverpool; Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall; Rapidan, for Havana; Tillie, for Galveston; Victor, Crescent City and Geo. Washington, for New-Orleans; Weybosset and Catherine Whiting, for Mobile; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Wyanoke, Albermarle and Geo. B. Upton, for Norfolk; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Australia, for Glasgow. Ship Richard Robinson, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Arr. steamers Aries, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; ship Premier, from Calcutta.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 3.—Arr. steamer Maryland, from Baltimore; schr. George Washington, from Baracoa; brig Mariposa, from Boston; schrs. M. B. Bramhall, from Savannah; M. D. Ireland, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York; bark Belgium, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 3.—The flag-ship Severn, of the North Atlantic Squadron, sld. at noon today for the West Indies.

Passed out, barks Serene, for Montevideo; Emma Muir, for St. Mary's. Schrs. Commerce, for Trenton; William Wilson, for Galveston.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 1.—Arr. schrs. Addie E. Cole and J. G. Curtis, Boston, Tangier; Annie R. Glover and M. C. Hart, do., Savannah; J. Paine, F. R. Baird, James S. Hewett, J. K. Manning, R. W. Tull, A. M. Aldridge and Joseph U. Unddell, Jr., Boston, Philadelphia; S. E. Davis, Provincetown, do.; James S. Watson, do.; Hiawatha, Newburyport, do.; C. S. Grove, Bangor, do.; William Gillinn, do., Riverhead; U. E. Russell, do., Saybrook; Mary, do., New-Bedford; Tarry Not, do., New-York; J. S. Glover, Portland, do.; Lucy K. Cogswell, Rockland, do.; H. E. Wellman, Calais, do.; W. W. Pharo, Boston, Baltimore; Ella L. Trefethen and C. W. Dexter, Gardiner, Newport.

Sld. brig Home.

Dec. 2, A. M.—Arr. brig Robin, Elizabethport; schrs. Lucy Jones, Baltimore, Saugus; Northern Light and Frank & Emily, Elizabethport, Boston; Alida, Albany, do.; R. Leach, Rondout, do.; Leconia, do., Lynn; James Barrett, Providence, for Cotuit, to winter; John Snow, Port Johnson, Bath; Mattie Holmes, Abbie E. Willard, Ella Grindle and Lizzie Cochran, Bangor, New-York; Olive, Calais, do.; R. Rose, (Br.,) for Bridgeport, Conn.; Hannah Coomer, Boston, Norfolk.

Sld. schrs. James Barrett and Mary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Arr. ship Chas. Luling, Newcastle, Eng.; bark Finzell, from Yokohama, Japan; ship Aracana, from Hamburg; bark Woodhull, from Liverpool. The Finzell reports the American bark Abby Bacon badly damaged by a collision with the bark Andreas, in the harbor of Yokohama, during a typhoon.

The brig Queen of the Fleet, from Rio, is coming in.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Ships Thatcher Magoun, Matchless and White-Cock.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 3—Arr. schrs. Guy R. Phelps, from New-York; D. V. Streeker, from Richmond; W. F. Cushing, from Philadelphia; brigs Minnie Abbey, from Boston; Morning Star, from Boston; steamer Argo, from Charleston; ship Northampton, from Liverpool, England; brig H. S. Gilliots, from Bremen; ship Bessie Crosby, from Liverpool; steamers Wyoming, from Philadelphia; San Salvador and Montgomery, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 3.—The steamer St. Patrick, from Quebec for Liverpool, has arrived here.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

HAVING MADE, IN

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER LAST,

IMMENSE PURCHASES OF

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, &C.,

IN LYONS AND THE OTHER MANUFACTURING CENTRES OF EUROPE,

AT PANIC PRICES,

HAVE DECIDED TO OPEN,

ON

MONDAY, Dec. 12,

A NEW DEPARTMENT

ON THE 4TH-AV. SIDE,

WHERE THEY WILL EXHIBIT

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK

OF

SILKS, SATINS, &C.,

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

FOOD AND FUEL AT WHOLESALE RATES.

Prudent people lay in stocks of coal, wood and food for Winter, and it is cheaper to buy in quantities than in driblets. So in getting in a year's supply of FOOD FOR THE MIND. It is cheaper to get magazines and newspapers at club rates, through one office. The undersigned will fill all orders by post or express for any periodical—be it daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly, no matter where or by whom published—at reduced rates, providing the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL be included in the list. For example: the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL ($3) and either of *Harper's* ($4,) will be sent one year for $6; and so of any $4 magazine. The PHRENOLOGICAL and any $3 magazine or paper at $5; and so on for those of smaller prices. Thus Clubs may be composed of different journals, and the subscriber get his reading-matter at wholesale rates. Public libraries, Young Men's Christian Associations, &c., supplied. Make out your list and get an estimate. Address S. R. WELLS Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

F. BOOSS,

NO. 449 BROADWAY, (between Howard and Grand sts.,) offers for the next sixty days an elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACKS, SLEIGH-ROBES, &C.

In great variety; and, as a specialty, his patented

LE GANT MUFF.

$9 TO $35! CHRISTMAS! $9 TO $35! Give a STOVE to your wife! We will sell those beautiful and delightful BEACON LIGHT BASE BURNERS, for thirty days, at reduction of $9 to $5, according to size. NATIONAL STOVE WORKS, Nos. 239 and 241 Water-st.